

THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 11. NO. 10

RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, APRIL 13, 1893.

TERMS—\$1.50 IN ADVANCE

A NEW ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.

Casper Faust to Dispose of His Property to the General Electric Company.

By the terms of an option now held by the General Electric Company, C. Faust will sell his electric plant and business May 1st, for a figure somewhere between thirty and forty thousand dollars.

Rhineland will get, as a result of this deal, the finest electric station and plant of any city in Northern Wisconsin. The present buildings and machinery are to be replaced by new, entirely, and the whole system enlarged to about double its present capacity.

Mr. W. S. Pierce, the representative of the General Electric Company, met with the town board and committee of citizens Monday evening, explained what his company contemplated doing in case the board would extend the franchise. They will buy a new site, probably on the north side, and will build thereon a central station and power house of stone and brick, thoroughly fire proof and of modern architectural design. The machinery at present used will be replaced by larger parts. For instance, in place of the two 90 horse power engines, they will put in two 200 horse power. The lines and equipment are all to be overhauled or replaced. The town's contract for lighting will be improved. The twelve hundred candle power street lamps will be replaced by 2000 power and the lights will run all night, every night in the year, at no higher price. Citizens will be enabled to secure light in either residences or business places at no more cost than at present in any case and much lower in many cases.

The town board informed Mr. Pierce that he could rely upon an extension of the franchise being made when the proper contracts were drawn up. The transfer from C. Faust to the new company will be made April 1st, and the work of constructing the new plant will be begun at once.

The coming of this concern to town in more ways than one. They will invest about one hundred thousand dollars here permanently. They are the greatest electric concern in the world and that they should desire to secure the plant and franchise here is a good pointer on how outside capitalists look at the town's prospects. Moreover, their coming is likely to result in an electric street railway being built here shortly. They will build with ample power for such an emergency, in fact they will at once put in sufficient capacity to supply a car line, and will be ready to take care of that part of the project at any time.

American Born

is to be produced at the Grand Opera House on Tuesday evening, April 18, for the benefit of the Episcopal church society, by the best local talent assisted by Robert Sherman. The play is very strong and melodramatic with sufficient comedy, carefully woven into the plot to make it one of the most pleasing dramas ever brought out on the American stage. The cast is composed of the following well known people, many of whom have appeared before Rhineland audiences: Mr. D. L. Jenkinson, Chas. Guldager, Lute Wheeler, C. C. Schockley, Mrs. Lucy Perry, Miss Cora Bell Ferris and Robert Sherman. The Episcopalians hope to begin the erection of a new church in the near future, and we hope the people will sufficiently appreciate the enterprise to give them a first-class house. Admission will be 50 cents, which is in the reach of all.

Vilas County is a reality.

The bill creating Vilas county passed the senate Thursday. The division was made on the line proposed by Rhineland people, and is the best that could be secured by this end of the county under the circumstances. The governor will undoubtedly sign the bill at once and it will go into effect some time next week. The people of Eagle River and the Land Log & Lumber company have agreed on the officers, and they will probably be appointed by Peck as follows: Sheriff, Max Sells; County Clerk, T. J. Loughlin, of Minocqua; Treasurer, T. B. Walsh; Register of Deeds, Geo. O'Connor, County Judge, Allen; District Attorney, N. A. Colman; Superintendent of School, Alex Higgins. There may be a fight for the office of Register and so far no one has been agreed on for Court Clerk.

Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

Best stock, lowest prices, at the Oneida Clothing House.

A mixture of rain and snow fell Tuesday, making it the most disagreeable day of the spring.

In the city of Ashland the delinquent tax list is \$101,000. Only \$150,000 has been collected of a total tax of \$251,000.

Try me on boy's and children's suits. ONEIDA CLOTHING HOUSE.

Mrs. C. Lushbough and children started Monday night for Alida, Mich., where they will spend the summer with relatives.

Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels and Ingrain carpets in great variety at Chas. E. Crusoe & Co.'s.

More wall paper is being sold in Rhineland this spring than ever before. With property come improvements, you know.

You can buy a carpet to suit your taste and pocket at C. E. Crusoe & Co.'s.

"Improve your opportunities," said Bonaparte to a school of young men every hour lost now is a chance of future misfortune.

Beers & Lawson have sold a good many carriages and carts this spring. They order from the factory anything wanted which they do not carry in stock.

Warren W. Edwards, of Chicago, visited friends and relatives in this city Saturday and Sunday, returning to his home on the Sunday night limited.

Elegant line of clothing and gents' furnishing goods at the Oneida Clothing House.

The Herald celebrated its first anniversary under the present management last week. It announces a new building as one of its intentions in the near future.

The re-appointment of Thos. McDermott, Jr. as chief-of-police was a good one, and one which the board will be endorsed in by the people. He is a good officer.

If you get a circular offering to send you a fine engraving of the landing of Columbus, for 25 cents, don't send the 25 cents. If you do you will receive the engraving all right—on a postage stamp.

Next Sunday the Arch Deacon will hold Episcopal services at the G. A. R. Hall over P. O. There will be a celebration of the holy communion at 8.30 A. M. Litany and sermon at 10.30 A. M. and evening services and sermon at 7.30 P. M.; invitation extended to all.

The Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure rooms are well filled nowadays. Dr. Keith has made a record with his many patients that has been equaled by none of the more famous cure sanitariums. Of the great number who have taken the Gold Treatment from him, not a backslider is heard of.

W. W. O'Keefe, of Ashland, is in the city attending court. He was elected mayor of his city last week, after one of the hardest fought campaigns ever seen there. All the papers opposed him and he had the hearty opposition of all the leading politicians of that home of wire-pullers. But he had "the boys" with him and now wears the crown that goes with offices like that.

Rev. J. R. Russell, of Tomahawk, and Rev. Buzzell, of this place, exchange pulpits next Sunday, some excellent music will also be heard at the church in the morning. Mrs. J. A. Lawson will sing a solo, and E. G. Squier will accompany with the organ.

C. H. Brady, of Portage county, was in town this week selling a few ears of potatoes. He was so favorably impressed with the place that he decided to invest some money here. He bought a lot on Thayer street and will put up a store building at once.

A "Boys Brigade," a religious society for boys, has been organized in the Baptist Church society here, and already has twenty-five members. They are being drilled by Captain Alex McRae and will soon be uniformed. Next Tuesday eve the Brigade give an entertainment at the church which will consist of a lecture on "Cranks" by Rev. D. D. Cheney, West Superior. He is a good talker and a popular man who will give his audience a treat without doubt.

Carpets cut to fit your room without waste at C. E. Crusoe & Co.'s.

"It is hard to personate and act a part long; for where truth is not at the bottom nature will always be endeavoring to return, and will peel out and betray herself one time or other."

"It is a secret known but to few yet of no small use in the conduct of life, that when you fall into a man's conversation, the first thing you should consider is, whether he has a greater inclination to hear you, or that you should hear him."

Ida Van Cortland and her excellent company appeared at the Grand Opera House Tuesday and Wednesday evenings of this week, in "Lucia Borgia" and "Forget-me-not." Both performances were of a high standard of merit and the audiences were not lacking in manifestations of approval as the strong parts of each piece were brought to view. Ida Van Cortland is deserving and worthy of packed houses wherever she may appear.

My wife was confined to her bed for over two months with a very severe attack of rheumatism. We could get nothing that would afford her any relief, and as a last resort gave Chamberlain's Pain Balm a trial. To our great surprise she began to improve after the first application, and by using it regularly she was soon able to get up and attend to her house work. E. H. Johnson, of C. J. Knutson & Co., Kensington, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter & Co. Drug Store.

We will ship you a very fine nicked 3 inch electric door bell, with push button; fifty feet of best insulate wire, Excelsior Battery that has to be recharged only once a year at a cost of 5 cents. Everything complete in box ready for shipment, with directions for putting in. Every house needs one of those bells. You can place bell in kitchen or any room in house. You push the button at front door, we do the rest. Price only \$3.00. We also carry a full line of electric motors to run fans, sewing machines, etc. etc. Address: P. A. Leonard & Co., Pioneer Block, Madison, Wisc.

Wanted To Rent.

House with barn or without, in a desirable locality, this city, rent not to exceed \$25 per month. Address P. O. box No. 17.

Clean Up Your Premises.

The season at hand is always a cleaning up season and this year it should be of more importance than ever before. There is not a lot in town which the owner should not at once see is free from the winter's accumulation of rubbish, filth and ashes. Not only does the appearance of the town demand an artistic and immediate renovation of back yards and streets, but the public health as well demands it. The town authorities will soon be after those who are negligent, and it is considerably cheaper to do it yourself than to have the town do it, clean up!

Log Sorting.

The boom company will probably begin work in about ten days, if the present weather continues, and soon thereafter the mills will be able to start up. The boom here will do a larger business this year than in any previous season, on account of the increased log cut. While bad weather has cut in down some from the amount figured on last fall, still it is larger than usual, and the Wisconsin river will bring down an immense drive from its tributaries up the St. German and Sugar Camp country. The amount of logs to be stopped and sawed here will also be larger than last season.

Arbor Day.

About 100,000 school children will celebrate Arbor day in Wisconsin, last year 2000 trees were planted by the schools in the state. This year 30,000 strawberry plants will be distributed among the children who will agree to take care of them. It has been suggested that in some places the trees shall be placed in public parks instead of about the school buildings.

Groceries Cheap—But for Cash.

M. Langdon is now selling groceries at a closer margin than any merchant in town. There are some good reasons why he can do this. One is that he sells for cash only and thereby makes none of his customers who pay their bills also pay for those who don't. Another reason is that he buys as cheaply as anyone and by selling for cash can afford to make a smaller margin.

Arthur Taylor has been enjoying a visit for a week past from his father.

M. W. Lloyd was in town Tuesday seeing that circuit court run all right.

Merrill elected a full Knights of Labor ticket, from mayor to constable.

Mrs. Harvy Wiegner has gone to Michigan for a few weeks visit with relatives.

B. M. Quigley has returned to the city after a three months sojourn in the bush.

E. G. Barber, of Minneapolis, done business with our men in Rhineland Monday.

Sunday, Apr. 16, the sun will hide behind the moon and have a time on its own account.

W. A. Bradley, of Tomahawk was in town Saturday. He was accompanied by Woodcock.

John Landers was in the city this week looking after the starting of his drivers on the Wisconsin.

James Lawless was over from Hazelhurst Saturday and moved his household effects there Company.

Mr. Billington and family returned from Eagle River last week, where they have been all winter in the "bush."

John Fardon, who is now with the Yawkey Lumber Co., at Hazelhurst, spent Sunday in town visiting his friends.

Married.—At the residence of the officiating clergyman, April 6th, Peter Mars, of Grand Forks, Dak., to Luella Moury, of Eagle River, Rev. D. C. Savage officiating.

The Rhineland Iron Co. are manufacturing a saw brazer which is said by practical mill men to be the best on the market. It costs more than any other, but a ready sale is found for them.

Pat O'Malley, who was defeated for town treasurer this spring at Alnocqua, was in town Monday. Pat says his defeat was a put up job and that he was willing because he was after something better.

Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Rutherford mourn the loss of their little daughter, Lizzie, aged 4 years. She died Thursday, of paralysis, having been sick for a long time. The funeral was held Friday afternoon.

B. T. Plugh is the most unfortunate of men in the way of sickness and accidents. It seems as though he was certainly born under an unlucky star. He has no more than fully recovered an accident and is now down with the scarlet fever.

Persons who are subject to attacks of bilious colic can almost invariably, tell, by their feelings, when to expect an attack. If Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy is taken as soon as these symptoms appear, they can ward off the disease. Such persons should always keep the Remedy at hand, ready for immediate use when needed. Two or three doses of it at the right time will save them much suffering. For sale by J. Y. Potter & Co. Drug Store.

The more Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is used the better it is liked. We know of no other remedy that always gives satisfaction. It is good when you first catch cold. It is good when your cough is seated and your lungs are sore. It is good in any kind of a cough. We have sold twenty-five dozen of it and every bottle has given satisfaction. Steadman & Friedman, druggists, Minn. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. Y. Potter & Co. Drug Store.

Notice.

The Sugar Camp Improvement Co. will charge the following toll for logs passing through its lakes and dams, viz.:

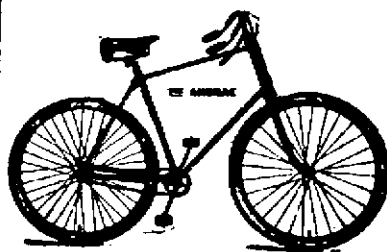
No. 1 or Dam Lake, 2 1/2 cents per M ft. No. 2 or Sand Lake, 3 cents per M ft. No. 3 or Stone Lake, 4 cents per M ft. No. 4 or Echo Lake, 5 cents per M ft. No. 5 or Chain Lake, 6 cents per M ft. All toll payable upon reaching the Wisconsin river.

SUGAR CAMP IMPROVEMENT CO. J. D. Day, Sec'y. Rhineland, Wisc., April 5, 1893.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, IN CIRCUIT COURT FOR ONEIDA COUNTY. Notice is hereby given that James S. Walker, by his attorneys, Elliott & Walker, will petition the court at the next regular term thereof, to be held in the village of Rhineland in said county on the 10th day of April 1893, at the opening of court on said day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, to change his name to James S. Soominan. Dated Jan. 18, 1893. ELLIOTT & WALKER, Attys. for said Walker. saw 19-2-25

W. L. BEERS, THE CLOTHING MERCHANT, will tell you all about the spring and summer styles next week.

F. J. PINRY & COMPANY will fill this space next week.



We will tell you something about this wheel when we have more time.

JACKSON & FITZPATRICK, THE PLUMBERS.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM, CRANE, FENELON & CO., —Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.

RHINELANDER. - WISCONSIN.

The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

U. S. SENATE IN EXTRA SESSION.

In the United States senate on the 2d the Russian treaty was discussed, and Senator Hear offered a resolution against the election of United States senators by the people. The nomination of James H. Eckles, of Illinois, to be comptroller of the currency was received from the president.

The debate was continued in the senate on the 4th on the question of the right of governors of states to appoint senators when the state legislatures have been in session and have failed to elect. The following nominations were received from the president: James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, to be minister to Switzerland; Bartlett Trippe, of South Dakota, to be minister to Austria-Hungary; Abner Alexander, of North Carolina, to be minister to Greece, Rumania and Serbia.

On the 5th speeches were made in the senate on the question of the admission of the senators appointed by the governors of Montana, Washington and Wyoming. A resolution was adopted instructing the committee on immigration to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: James S. Ewing, of Illinois, to be minister to Belgium; Thomas T. Crittenden, of Missouri, to be minister to the City of Mexico; Louis G. Hughes, of Arizona, to be governor of Arizona; William T. Thornton, of New Mexico, to be governor of New Mexico.

In the senate on the 6th the following officers were chosen, their terms of office to begin on the first day of the meeting of the Fifty-third congress: William S. Cox, of North Carolina, secretary; Edward J. Wright, of Indiana, sergeant-at-arms; and William H. Milburn, D. C., of Illinois, chaplain. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 7th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 8th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 9th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 10th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 11th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 12th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 13th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 14th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 15th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 16th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 17th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 18th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 19th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 20th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 21st the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 22nd the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 23rd the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 24th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 25th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 26th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 27th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 28th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 29th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

On the 30th the senate passed the following resolutions: That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the condition and character of alien immigrants coming into the United States. The following nominations were received from the president: Hannis Taylor, of Alabama, to be minister to Spain; William Lochren, of Minnesota, to be commissioner of pensions.

In a prize fight at Helena, Mont., Jim Burge, the iron man from Australia, whipped Billy Lewis, of San Francisco, in the fifty-ninth round.

A CONFLAGRATION broke out during a high wind and wiped the heart out of the little town of Lockport, Pa.

TWO CARS on a "switchback" toboggan slide collided at Raleigh, N. C., resulting in serious injuries to eleven students and one teacher.

FRANK DENNEY, 9 years old, living near Elgin, Ill., while handling a gun shot and killed Mildred Jackson, his cousin, aged 6 years.

A FIGHTING train on the Jackson, Tampa & Key West railway was wrecked near Palatka, Fla., and A. C. Knox, engineer; J. H. Olmstead, fireman, and J. A. Lewis, a stockman, were killed.

DANIEL DONOVAN, of Cleveland, O., a middle-weight pugilist, and Joseph Danfee, of Syracuse, fought seven rounds at Maple Bay, N. Y., and Donovan received injuries from which he died.

THE 8-year-old daughter of James Sharp, of Poplar Grove, Ark., was bitten by a vicious dog and died from hydrophobia.

HENRY DELANEY was compelled by the parents of Abbie Oliver, of Sturgis, Ky., to marry her, and on the way home from the wedding friends of Delaney fatally shot the bride and her father.

AN international conference of state boards of health was held in New York to consider what quarantine measures the seaports of the country are preparing to take during the coming summer.

THERE will be no liquor or beer sold in South Carolina except by the state after July 1, 1895.

THE greatest forest fires ever known in Moore and Richmond counties, N. C., were raging in the heart of the Long Leaf Pine district. At least twelve impetuous distilleries and scores of dwellings scattered throughout the woods have been burned.

ASTOR WOOD, the 11-year-old boy murderer who killed Bob Smith at Denver for his watch and gun, was sentenced to twenty-five years in the penitentiary at hard labor.

By the annexation of the suburban towns of West Cleveland and Brooklyn the city of Cleveland, O., will have a population of 225,000. This will make it the largest city in Ohio and the ninth in the United States.

INDIAN AGENT BENNETT recommends that the Choctaw nation in Indian territory be placed under martial law. This he believes to be the only way in which peace can be maintained.

A NOBLED warehouse at the distillery of the Allen-Bradley company in East Louisville, Ky., together with 12,000 barrels of whiskey, was destroyed by fire, the loss being over \$900,000.

BARTIMORE J. MURPHY, one of nine persons indicted for assault with intent to kill George P. Randolph, an ex-priest, who attempted to give a lecture in Lafayette, Ind., was found guilty and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000.

WILLIAM MOORE (colored) was hanged at Philadelphia for killing Charles Madden last September, and Dennis Cloanan was executed at Pittsburgh, Pa., for murdering his wife March 17, 1892.

THE fishing schooner Genesta, of Gloucester, Mass., capsized in a squall 30 miles off Barnegat and six men named Hastings, Clark, Butler, McVener and two brothers named Deane were drowned.

A GRAND THREE passenger train struck an electric car at Bay City, Mich., injuring seven persons, one, Ed Vreeland, the motorman, fatally.

THE dedication of the great Mormon temple at Salt Lake City, which was commenced forty years ago and which has cost more than \$5,000,000, was begun, and the ceremonies will extend over a period of fifteen days.

THE Northwestern state bank of Sibley, Ia., closed its doors with liabilities of \$150,000 and assets of \$75,000.

THE reports of United States Marshal Paul Frick show that his deputies, assisted by the United States troops, captured seventy-five of the Mexican bandits on the lower Rio Grande border during the last four months.

REINHOLD J. DOWD, of Rochester, N. Y., died at a hospital as the result of swallowing while asleep a rubber dental plate to which a tooth was attached.

THE Hecla, from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, with world's fair exhibits and 800 passengers, was eight days overdue and anxiety was growing in New York.

At Cumming, Ga., three small children of J. Nance were burned to death while their parents were at a neighbor's visiting.

THE famous College Hill sanitarium, situated 3 miles north of the corporate limits of Cincinnati, was burned to the ground, the loss being \$150,000.

ALMOST the entire business portion of Anson, Tex., was swept away by an incendiary fire.

THE national conference of state boards of health in session in New York discussed plans for securing a uniform system of interstate inspection to be adopted in case of an epidemic of cholera. The sentiment of the doctors in attendance is that cholera will surely visit the United States this summer.

MAMIE HANSEN, a girl aged 11 years, who was run down by a Missouri Pacific railway train in the suburbs of Omaha and her leg cut off, has been awarded damages to the amount of \$11,000.

It has been discovered that Mr. and Mrs. Asa Barr, of Homestead, Pa., are brother and sister. They were separated twenty-five years ago and grew up strangers.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL. DAVID MERRYWEATHER died at his home near Louisville, Ky., in his 93d year. In June, 1852, he was elected United States senator to succeed Henry Clay and served until December. From 1853 to 1857 he was territorial governor of New Mexico.

CARTER HARRISON (dem.) was elected mayor of Chicago by 18,000 plurality. The board of aldermen will stand: Republicans, 37; democrats, 31.

THE Florida legislature met at Tallahassee and will continue in session sixty days.

ALMOST complete returns show the election in Michigan of Judge Hooker (rep.) for supreme judge and the two republican regents by pluralities of more than 10,000 each.

THE Milwaukee democrats elected Mayor Peter J. Somers to congress to fill the vacancy caused in the Fourth district by the election of John L. Mitchell to the United States senate.

THOMAS H. BROWN died at his home near Johnstown N. Y., of pneumonia, aged 102 years.

JOSEPH H. MILLER, the oldest active newspaper man in New Jersey, died in Newark of pneumonia.

J. H. PRINCE, for fifty years a locomotive engineer on the Boston & Providence railroad, died at Dedham, Mass., aged 102 years.

FOREIGN. SEVENTY deaths have been reported from L'Orient, France, in the last fortnight from a mild form of cholera. The disease was spreading.

A YACHT carrying eighteen persons capsized in the river near Burnham, England, and five persons were drowned.

NINETY houses in Kleit-Poehcland, Austria, on the Danube, were burned, and over thirty persons perished in the flames.

MCLAREN KERTLAND, cashier of the Imperial Loan company at Toronto, Ont., was said to be a defaulter to the extent of \$30,000.

A NEW cabinet has been formed in France with M. Dupuy as premier.

THE revolutionists in Chili under Gen. Tavevez fought and routed the national forces at Artigas and in the battle 600 on both sides were killed.

THE Commercial bank of Australia at Melbourne suspended payment with deposits of over \$50,000,000.

A CYCLONE struck Castleton, Ont., doing heavy damage to several business blocks and residences. Great loss was also reported in the surrounding country.

With the setting in of slightly warmer weather the official reports show the recurrence of cholera in nearly all the places in Russia in which it wrought havoc last summer and autumn.

THE steamer used by the sultan in connection with the palace for his own pleasure foundered at Constantinople and sixty persons were drowned.

SEVERE fighting was reported from the district along the Taming river in East Sumatra in which forty Dutchmen were killed or wounded.

It was stated that martial law had been proclaimed in Chili.

EX-CONGRESSMAN BLOUNT, sent by the president to ascertain the feeling in Hawaii concerning annexation to the United States, has arrived in that country. He found a strong sentiment in favor of annexation, and also discovered that Uncle Sam must either accept the islands or at once refuse the offering.

THE United States consulate at one of the Peruvian ports was sacked by a mob, with apparent police sanction, and the officer acting as consular agent for the United States was fired upon and wounded in the foot.

BEN JONSSON was killed and four other laborers fatally injured by the caving in of a sewer at Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MIN KHEDAD KHAN, the ruler of Khatat, India, suspecting five of his numerous wives to be guilty of infidelity caused them to be cruelly put to death.

LATER. THE world's fair will be started May 1 by President Cleveland. The plan to have the opening exercises in a small hall has been abandoned, and the ceremonies will be held at the east front of the administration building.

THE missing steamer Hecla arrived at New York the 8th in tow of the ship America. The Hecla broke her shaft March 24 in mid ocean.

DURING a fire in Chicago the 8th that destroyed a tenement house, Captain Greenhalge, a fireman, was overcome by smoke and died soon after his removal to the hospital.

A SEVERE earthquake was felt in many parts of Serbia the 9th. Several villages were ruined.

THE residence of George H. Talcott, of Talleville N. Y., was supposedly struck by lightning some time during the night of the 8th and burned to the ground. The neighbors did not know that it had been burned until after daylight the next morning. They at once visited the place and made the discovery that Mr. Talcott and his mother, a lady 70 years of age, had been burned in the house.

SUNDAY has ceased to be a day of rest at the world's fair grounds. The 9th the work of receiving exhibits was pushed without interruption, and workmen were busy in all the buildings. Twelve thousand persons paid 50 cents apiece for the privilege of visiting the grounds and 6,000 more visited the Midway Plaisance, where the Turks, Arabs, Egyptians, Japanese and other foreigners were at work fitting up their villages. Sunday work will be the rule from now until the opening of the fair.

JUDGE SPEER of the United States court at Macon, Ga., the 8th, rendered a decision compelling the receiver of the Central Railroad of Georgia to enter into a contract with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for service of its members.

ALL of the mechanics in the employ of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway system including its leased lines, struck the 8th. The men demand an increase of 25 cents per day.

THE FLAG INSULTED. A Peruvian Mob Sacks an American Consulate and Shoots the Agent—Details of the Affair Are Meager—An Explanation and an Apology to Be Demanded.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—It was Chili with whom Uncle Sam had trouble in South America during the last administration. It may be its neighbor, Peru, during this. It appears that the United States consulate at one of the Peruvian ports has been sacked by a mob, with apparent police sanction. The officer acting as consular agent for the United States was fired upon and wounded in the foot.

The news comes in a brief telegram through the United States minister to Peru. He omitted such essential details as the name of the place and the name of the wounded officer, or they were dropped from his dispatch in the telegraphic transmission. His telegram is as follows:

LIMA, April 6.—Gresham, Washington: At place omitted mob attacked the consular building, sacked the building and burned the archives in the street. Incidentally the United States consulate was invaded, the furnishings destroyed and the acting consular agent shot in the foot. The archives were saved intact. A squad of Peruvian police looked on while the mob worked its work without interference. The mob burned the particulars.

Secretary Gresham conferred with the president on the subject and sent the following telegram to the minister: "DEPARTMENTS OF STATE, WASHINGTON, April 6, 1895.—Lima, Minister, Lima: Protest against the failure of the authorities to afford protection to the consulate; and if the facts are well established ask an expression of regret, prompt prosecution of the guilty parties and separation for the injury to American property or person."

GRESHAM. There is but one consulate in Peru, that at Callao. In this position Mr. Aquella J. Daugherty, of Illinois, appointed during Mr. Harrison's administration, stands on the record as consul.

There are under him seven consular agencies, the occupants of which positions are doubtless mostly merchants of the country, who are paid by fees, and those fees seem to be very small, inasmuch as only two make any returns at all to the department of fees collected and those returns are under \$25 a year. These consular agents are as follows: Cerro de Pasco, M. C. McNulty; Chichayo, Alfred J. Mollendo; William R. Griffith; Paita, John E. Hopkins, Jr.; Piura, Emilio Clark Truxillo; Edward Gottfried; Tumbes, William Baldini.

Whether the outrage complained of occurred at one of these smaller places or at Callao no one at the department can determine from the telegram, but inasmuch as it comes from Lima the impression prevails that the scene of the outrage was one of the interior points. This impression is further strengthened by the knowledge of the department that in many cases where the natives assault the sub-consulate the trouble is due not to any antagonism to the country represented but to prejudice and ill-will against the representative personally. This is not an uncommon occurrence in South America or in other parts of the world where the acts of a mercantile consular agent are resented by the people, who would respect the acts of a citizen of the United States duly appointed to a full consular position. It is believed that the matter will be satisfactorily explained in a short time. Secretary Gresham's action in the matter was marked by promptness and caution. The demands are predicated on a corroboration of the facts, as stated briefly by the minister.

MUST ANSWER. Articles of Impeachment Formulated Against Accused Nebraska Officials.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 7.—The two houses of the legislature met in joint convention in representatives' hall at 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon and proceeded with the reading and consideration of the articles of impeachment against George H. Hastings, attorney general; John C. Allen, secretary of state; August R. Humphrey, commissioner of public lands and buildings; and John H. Hill, ex-state treasurer—members of the board of public lands and buildings during the years 1891 and 1892. When they had all been read a motion to adopt was carried without material opposition.

G. M. Lamberton, of this city, late assistant secretary of the treasury; Judge Doane, of Omaha, and Col. W. L. Green, of Kearney, were engaged as the attorneys to prosecute the cases; and Messrs. Colton, Casper and Barry were appointed a committee to represent the two houses in the prosecution.

Resolutions directing impeachment against ex-Auditor Thomas H. Benton were adopted, and the committee was directed to bring in articles of impeachment, charging him with "holding up" the clerks in his office, and drawing fraudulent vouchers on the penitentiary and asylum funds.

The articles of impeachment contain three articles and twenty-one specifications. The first article relates to the self-house awards, the second to the junketing trips and the third to furnishing supplies and the coal bills at the Lincoln asylum for the insane, the various specifications relating to individual deals with various firms. The specific charge against the treasurer is that he embezzled parties who had claims against the state, allowed by the legislature, to pay him a portion before he would issue the warrant, and other transactions that are peculiar, as in the admission of insurance companies to do business in this state and refusing permits to others.

RAN INTO A TRAIN. An Electric Car Collides with a Passenger Train at West Bay City, Mich.—Seven Persons Hurt.

BAY CITY, Mich., April 7.—A Grand Trunk passenger train struck an electric car at Henry street crossing Thursday, injuring seven people, one, Ed Vreeland, the motorman, fatally. The others injured are: Mary DeMonia, of Bay City; E. M. Donovan, of Bay City; H. A. Durand, of Columbiaville; H. R. Durand, of Bay City; William Foster, state agent New York and underwriters, of Grand Rapids; William Markshoffe, of Toledo, O.

WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE. SENATE.

MADISON, Wis., April 6.—In the senate yesterday bills were passed as follows: Regulating the use and rental of telephones; encouraging the raising of sheep and discouraging the raising of dogs; prescribing penalties for larceny from sheep; appropriating \$5,000 to the Wisconsin veterans' home; relating to the restoring of streams, highways, etc., to their original state of usefulness by railroad companies; relating to the establishment of free libraries; and amending the laws relating to drainage.

MADISON, Wis., April 7.—The senate yesterday killed the bill examining bill and ordered to third reading the bill to amend the law relating to the feeble minded. The joint resolution for final adjournment April 21 was concurred in. Several assembly bills were killed, including Sampson's bill for the punishment of tramps. The bill allowing the ex-state treasurers to settle their judgments with interest at the rate of 3 percent was considered, but no action was taken. Bills were nonconcurrent in to remove the exclusive provision of the charter of the Milwaukee Gas Light company; compelling corporations to report to the secretary of state the names and post office addresses of their officers; compelling all corporations to file with the local office incorporating them the board of local company, and relating to the adoption of child labor.

MADISON, Wis., April 8.—In the senate yesterday the bill providing for the appointment by the governor of a commission of three to investigate into the Australian or Torrens system of land titles was passed by a vote of 20 to 10. Other bills were passed to appropriate \$300 to the commissioners of the fisheries for the purchase of a fish car; providing that each town maintaining a deaf mute institution shall be paid \$125 for each pupil so maintained for nine months in the year to change the boundaries of Oneida and Langlade counties and create the county of Vilas; assembly bill to allow the sale of intoxicating liquors on county fair grounds.

ASSEMBLY. MADISON, Wis., April 6.—In the assembly yesterday joint resolutions amending the constitution relating to circuit judges so as to permit more than one circuit judge in Milwaukee county and providing for the appointment of a special joint committee to investigate alleged irregularities at the school for the deaf at Delevan were killed. Bills were killed amending the statutes relating to license fees of railroads; relating to interest on trust funds; appropriating money for the relief of infirm people; providing for the appointment of a public land examiner, and the bill designed to give better protection to newspapers in libel suits. The following bills were passed: Authorizing judges and others to receive and retain the waters of Headlock creek with Cranberry creek; authorizing B. G. Chandra and others to build a dam across the Wisconsin river at Grand Rapids, and authorizing John Daley and others to connect forks of the Yellow river by a canal.

MADISON, Wis., April 7.—In the assembly yesterday the senate resolution for a constitutional amendment to repeal the amendment relating to city charters, adopted last fall, was concurred in after considerable argument. There was a lively tilt over the Waukesha pipe line bill, which permits the Waukesha Water company to lay pipes through the grounds of the industrial school. It was finally made a special order for next Wednesday.

The following bills for city and county depositaries of public moneys; relating to annexing territory to cities; and providing for the payment of fines by justices and municipal judges into the city and town treasurers. Mr. O. E. W. Gresham's appropriation bill was sent to the committee on retrenchment and reform and the anti-fraud bill was re-referred.

MADISON, Wis., April 8.—In the assembly yesterday the railway company employee bill came up. To prevent the passage of this bill \$50,000 railway passes were issued from this point two years ago and an equal number during the present session. All the amendments offered were rejected and the bill was then ordered to a third reading. The bill created a bill that every railroad or railway company operating any railroad or railway, the line of which shall be in whole or in part within this state, shall be liable for all damages sustained within this state by any employee of such company, without fault or negligence on his part. A joint resolution was adopted proposing an amendment to the state constitution providing for the election of the state superintendent of public instruction and county superintendents of schools at the spring elections, to take them out of politics as much as possible, the state superintendent's term of office to be increased to six years. The senate bill appropriating \$100,000 for the state world's fair exhibit was concurred in.

A FIEND'S FOUL CRIME. Tried to Beat a Woman's Brains Out with Her Baby.

SELMA, Kan., April 8.—Mrs. J. M. Frost was the victim of a brutal outrage Wednesday night. She had retired for the night with her 2-year-old child when a stranger knocked at the door and demanded admittance. Mrs. Frost refused to allow him in, whereupon he tried to force an entry. The woman tried to make her escape with her child by the front door, but was seen by the brute, who captured her, made her walk a mile out of town, and then, after outraging the unfortunate woman, tried to beat her brains out with her baby. When he thought he had killed her the brute departed. Mrs. Frost on recovering consciousness picked up her bruised and dying baby and made her way painfully to Mr. Berger's residence. She was suffering horribly. Her husband is a laborer, and on returning home, when he found his wife absent, raised an alarm. When he found his wife at Berger's he immediately notified the sheriff and a posse of fifty men was organized, and a reward of \$250 was offered for the capture of the fiend.

WHEAT CROP DESTROYED. A Poor Start and Bad Weather Help Fall Nowing in Illinois.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., April 8.—It is the almost universal opinion among farmers in this county that 40 per cent of the wheat will have to be plowed under as valueless and the ground devoted to other crops, and that the remaining 60 per cent will not yield more than a good average half crop. The farmers account for the present condition by the fact that the wheat got a poor start last fall, and that it lay for a time under solid ice during the winter and was smothered out.

Mrs. WILLIAM ASTON's fondness for flowers is well known among her intimates. "Lilies," she is quoted as saying, "are my favorites, and I would rather see them growing than pick and wear them. Somehow a flower loses its charm for me when it is little life is cut off; it looks sad and sorry and seems to wilt in grief."

THE smallest holes pierced by modern machinery are 1-1,000th part of an inch in diameter. They are bored through sapphires, rubies and diamonds by a machine invented by one John Wennstrom, which makes 2,000 revolutions a minute.

WISCONSIN STATE NEWS. Sent to Waukesha.

The three boys, Cleo Wallace, aged 15, and Charles Van Kanten and John Davies, aged 14 years each, who were arrested on the charge of having burglarized the store of W. J. Park & Sons in Madison, pleaded guilty and were sentenced by the court to the reform school at Waukesha. Before administering the sentence Judge Donovan gave the boys a wholesome lecture and urged them to be careful of their actions in the future and to behave properly, or they would have to remain until they were 21 years of age.

They Were Married. It is now reported that William Bradford Miller and Miss Alma Nunne-macher, of Milwaukee, were married about six months previous to the Pass Christian (Miss.) tragedy. It is said that the marriage certificate was found among Miller's effects a few days ago. The marriage is said to have occurred last autumn during the visit of Miller to the Nunne-machers at the seashore. It is further reported that Miller made a will shortly before Christmas in which he devised his property to his wife.

Left Thousands for Charity. Philip Hartig, whose will was filed for probate in Milwaukee, left \$18,000 for charity, divided into sums of \$3,000 for each of the following institutions: Milwaukee hospital, isolation hospital, St. Joseph's hospital, St. Mary's hospital, Asylum for the Aged and Infirm and Little Sisters of the Poor. The total value of the estate is given at \$250,000.

The New County of Iron. The following named officers of the new county of Iron have been appointed by Gov. Peck:

Sheriff, John E. Sullivan; county clerk, John C. Flannigan; county treasurer, James S. Wall; register of deeds, Charles E. Packer; district attorney, H. C. Gresham; clerk of circuit court, Samuel D. Goodell; superintendent of schools, Kate Nicholson; county surveyor, William Anderson; coroner, Charles Goodknight; county judge, Thomas Budenz.

Shot Through the Heart. Sam Cartwright, 16 years old, while fishing in Wolf river, near Fremont, reached for his gun to shoot a pickerel. The trigger caught and the gun went off, the ball passing through his heart, killing him instantly. His companions carried him to the railroad track near Gill's landing, and a passing train took the body to Waukegan.

Five Men Injured. A terrible accident occurred at West Superior by the falling of a scaffold whereby five carpenters were precipitated 60 feet to the ground, sustaining serious and probably fatal injuries. The scaffold was suspended by two ropes against the sides of the belt line elevator. One rope broke, throwing the men to the ground.

Editors Elect Officers. The Wisconsin Press association in session at Madison elected officers for the ensuing year as follows:

President, H. M. Youmans, of the Waukesha Freeman; vice-presidents, J. M. Chappell, E. M. Harburt, E. J. Scott, A. J. Dodge, A. G. Munson, W. F. Walsh, C. H. Bisset, H. W. Meyer, L. W. Stinson, Garrett Vedder; secretary, F. W. Olson, of Eganston; treasurer, C.

NEW NORTH.

RHINELANDER PRINTING COMPANY.
RHINELANDER, - WISCONSIN.

DENNIS DONAHUE'S DEED.



proceed toward Eastport, the wind blew fresh from the dangerous southeast. It came with gusts of rain that the weatherwise knew to be the forerunners of a storm. But Capt. Brown seemed undisturbed by the threatening weather, as he stood in the high wheelhouse signaling orders by his going to the engineer below.

No navigator of those dangerous coasts had better knowledge of their perils than Capt. Brown. He was his own pilot, and he prided himself on the regularity of his trips. Nothing short of a hurricane would have kept him in port when he ought to have been at sea, according to the schedule. "Captain, don't you think we're going to have a rough trip?" said Mr. Gillis, a nervous, middle-aged merchant.

"Bless your heart, sir, and what if we are!" laughed the captain. "The Herald can stand it all serene. She's faced a dead sight worse blows than there's a deal of her to-day, and made her berth on time right enough."

Mr. Gillis wore an encouraged look for several seconds. Then a flaw of rain dashed into his face as though it had been specially flung at him. He held his hat on with both hands, and gazed with rising trepidation on the waves wallowing out of the gray storm to strike the ship with audible blows.

Down the bay of Fundy the wind blew "great guns," and the Herald's tossing became so violent that nearly all the passengers took refuge in their state rooms, to struggle with the horrors of sea sickness.

"I reckon we are going to have a tough time of it," said the captain to First Mate Donahue at the wheel. "But if nothing happens we'll get into Eastport all right before dark."

"Not much fear of our missing that, sir," replied Donahue; "the steamer's doing finely, seeing the wind's most dead against her."

They had moved out from the wharf at midday. Six hours' steady steaming should bring them to Eastport. Split Rock and Dipper harbor were already far behind, and Point Lepreaux was drawing near. Now the wind was a gale and the rain a cascade. Through the dark rain on the right a crazy coast line loomed; on the left the turbid billows of the bay foamed out their fury upon one another's backs. Few sails were in sight, and all were scudding under half-sail for a haven, not daring a defiant tussle with such a storm.

The jib and foresail of the Herald had been hoisted to steady her, and were doing good service opposite Point Lepreaux. Then one of those squalls which are the terror of the bay smote upon the straining canvas. A sailing vessel would have careened till the brunt of the blast went by, but there was no "give" in the deep-laden and stiff steamer. Though the captain and mate put their whole strength to the wheel, they failed to swing her quickly enough to bring her head to the wind.

The squall sprang furiously at the ship, and then pressed her as steadily as though its force were not that of a hurricane. Five seconds—ten seconds



"GIVE ME THAT IF YOU'RE A MAN."

—still the captain and the mate watched the bent foremast, with pride in its resistance. Then—crash! the mast gave way, and over the bulwarks toppled a confusion of canvas, cordage and splintered pine.

Two of the stout steel stays of the mast held still and dragged the wreckage along in the Herald's lee. A wave shouldered her on high; on the crest she "teetered" and turned a little, then her bow plunged down but little forward of the mast that had gone overboard.

"That wreckage will get into the paddle wheel!" roared the captain. "Here, you, Jeffers! Take the wheel with Mr. Donahue! Donahue, keep her straight if you can!" Then he sprang out to the deck, shouting sharp orders to the deck hands who rushed up from below.

"Cut away that stay, Jack! Cast off that sheet, Mike! Fend off the mast, there, Andy!"

Before leaving the wheelhouse he had rung for the engine to be reversed, and the paddle wheel had stopped after two more revolutions.

But the mischief had been done already. The wreckage, driven right under the big paddle wheel by the onward motion of the vessel, had become tangled among the floats. A rope caught in one and it drew the jib after. One of the steel guys followed. It lifted the mast against the paddle wheel and the Herald had lost all power to move. Not one foot forward could she go till the paddle wheel should be liberated.

In ordinary weather this would have been no light matter; although, crowded as the bay usually was with shipping, help would no doubt have speedily come. But in the midst of a gale, with the wind driving the vessel straight upon the terrible headland of Point Lepreaux, the situation of the steamer was full of peril.

Down below one hundred and twenty-seven passengers huddled together in panic. Some, not altogether bereft of sense, began preparation to save themselves when the steamer should strike. A cool spectator might have thought some of their actions comical. Mr. Gillis, taking handkerchiefs from his gripsack, tied six stools tightly together, quite overlooking the fact that his improvised raft was too big to be got out of the cabin.

Another passenger emptied his two trunks and strapped them together. Several turned tables upside down, sat in them, and held desperately on by the legs. Then a dandified young man came with an armful of flat cork life preservers, and coolly tossed them around. When all these were gone he still held a circular or ring float. "Give me that if you're a man!" shrieked a middle-aged lady of great girth. "With pleasure, madam," he said, and had his reward in watching her frantic efforts to get into a hole not large enough to accommodate her shoulders. Suddenly she flung it down, cried "Coward!" and waddled after the crowd that had run for the rest of the cork floats.

Up on deck there was no funny element to be seen. The steamer, lying now in the trough, was momentarily hammered by the broken mast. Though the main-stays of steel rope had now been cut away from the deck, the wreckage was firmly held to the paddle-box. Against it the Herald was more and more pressed by the fierce wind. Three men had entered the paddle box and returned to report that there was a tangle of canvas and rope and wire lower down than they dared to venture.

"We're in a bad fix, Donahue," said the captain.

"Faith, we are, sir."

"If we don't get the wheel clear inside of an hour we'll be on the Point."

"We've got to get clear, sir."

"Got to—yes. Got to. But how? That's the question. Great heavens! There are a hundred and thirty souls aboard! And I'm at the end of my plans."

"Faith, then, I'm not, sir. Give me that ax, Mike!" he yelled to one of the deck hands.

"What you going to try, Dennis?" cried the captain.

"There's only one thing, captain. That's to get the wheel clear."

"But how? How? There's nothing to be done."

"Let me try, captain. Hoy there, men!" roared Dennis, suddenly taking command. "Up on the paddle-box with you! Cut away the boarding! Mike, fetch me a couple of cold chisels and a heavy hammer from the engine-room. That's right, boys. Smash a big hole. Don't hurt the frame timber. Captain, I'll go down the floats and see what I can do. You stand by to pass me the tools I'll be calling for."

"You'll be drowned, Dennis. See the roll of her! You'll be under water half the time."

"What of that, sir? It's the one chance for the boat."

"Man alive, but you're a sailor!" cried the delighted captain. "Dennis, I'll go down with you."

"Faith, you won't, sir. You're a family man. And more than that, it's your captain's duty to keep command. Now then, boys. Stand back till I get into that hole."

Now the helpless steamer was burying her gunwales at every roll. The higher crests broke upon the decks, and flung heavy caps of water through the smashed windows of the saloon, against the panic-stricken passengers. Some clung to the posts that held up the cabin roof; some were flung against the walls, some lay moaning, and more crouched in prayer.

Meanwhile the man who risked his life to save them was holding to the floats as the ship, listing far to leeward, completely buried him in the sea. When she rocked him up again he piled cold chisel and hammer.

Donahue had soon seen that the place where work was really needed was on a float at the rear of the paddle box, near where that structure rose from the timbers carrying the upper deck. Had the Herald been lying quietly at her wharf that float would have been a little higher out of water than the main deck floor. It was the last float which had gone up into the paddle box after coming from the water.

Up above this float and over to the front of the wheel the rope and jib had been drawn, after going under the paddle wheel. Behind them came the wire rope. This had been drawn in till it became taut by pulling the mast against the front of the wheel box, where it protruded above the water.

Had the wire rope end been fastened to the sail the job of freeing the float would have been less difficult. But the sail had been wrapped the wire in such a way as to draw its loose end over the float and drop it down when the wheel stopped.

In some inexplicable manner, possibly by the rocking of the ship and the action of the waves, the loose end of the wire rope had become entangled in the wreckage below, after passing over the float. Donahue saw that it must be cut loose at the low float, else it would continue to act as a brake on the wheel. The rope and sail higher

up had already been torn away by the men after they had cut away the boarding of the paddle box.

He clambered down with cold chisel and hammer, struck twice and went under as the ship careened. Over and over she listed, till the men above had to lean against the box to keep their footing. Then she slowly uprose.

The captain, looking down the great hole cut in the boarding, saw his mate's head come up. Donahue shook it, raised his hammer and struck again. Once, twice, six times—he disappeared again under the sea.

No man can strike well in so small a space as that which was left for Donahue's working, even if dry and warm and steadily supported. A quarter of an hour passed. The ship was within a mile of the breakers yelling on Point Lepreaux, and still the steel wire was uncut.

Time and again the mate went under—time and again doggedly resumed his endeavor. And each time the vessel seemed to list more, and each minute the wind and waves grew.

"He can't live down there ten minutes longer. Go down and take your turn, Jack!" cried the captain.

"Not for the ship!" said Jack.

"You, Mike!"

"Not a fut for all the gold in St. John!" said Mike.

"Then I'll go myself," cried the captain, angrily.

But at that instant the steamer was pressed over by a wilder wind than any before. Down went Donahue—down and down. The passengers cried with fear, for now at last they were sure she would "turn turtle." When she righted Donahue was not to be seen.

"He's gone!" "He lost his hold and went under!" "He's drowned!" cried the deck hands, gazing down into the paddle box.

Capt. Brown said nothing. He prepared to act. The one chance for his passengers and ship seemed to be that he might complete Donahue's work. Moreover, he was goaded to effort by shame that his mate had been left to die alone.

Capt. Brown entered the paddle box as the vessel was rising. As he looked down he saw a man's hands clinging to the wire-bound float. Next moment



"GET THE SAW!"

Donahue's head appeared. He clambered feebly above reach of the water and sat down. Capt. Brown descended to him.

"Donahue! Man alive, I thought you were gone!"

"So I was. I lost my grip. Somehow the wreckage stopped me and I caught on. I don't know how, as she came down again. Are we near a shore?"

"Half a mile."

"My God—the people on board! Captain, get me a saw. Maybe I can saw through the float and let the wire go. I can't cut it through."

"I'll do it, Donahue! You're used up."

"Get the saw!" shouted Donahue.

When he had it in his hand he descended again to the float and went under, and came forth, and went under again and again. But the men above thought he never stopped sawing. Death seemed eagerly waiting for them, but they broke into cheer after cheer as they beheld the resolute man rise saving away as if he had never ceased, while submerged, to work for their lives.

The Herald was within a quarter of a mile of Point Lepreaux when Donahue looked up, stopped sawing and signaled: "Go ahead!"

"Come up!" cried the captain.

Donahue tried to lift himself; but he had reached exhaustion point.

"Go ahead!" he signaled again.

"I'd sooner lose the ship, mate," cried Capt. Brown, and clambered down to Donahue just in time to prevent him from being washed away as both went under.

Then Capt. Brown struggled up till the men took his mate from his grasp. Donahue was still able to speak. "Go ahead!" he said. "The float will break away now, and she'll clear herself."

The captain ran up to the wheelhouse and rang the order. The machinery began to move. For a moment there was resistance. Then the saved float broke away and released the wire rope. The mast fell back to the water. Both port and starboard wheels turned freely in their boxes. The steamer soon answered her helm.

With the crags of Point Lepreaux so close to her that a child on deck might have hit them with a biscuit, the Herald once more breasted the waves.

On she went across Mace's bay, past the dreaded "Wolves," around Head Harbor point and down the Eastern passage to Eastport, reaching her berth in safety ere the darkness fell.

A large purse was raised for Dennis Donahue by the hundred and thirty people on board, and they showered thanks on his heroism. Dennis laughingly refused the purse, and was uneasy under the expressions of gratitude.

"Ah, thin, what a talk about nothing," said Dennis. "Sure I was only doing me duty by the old Herald and the company's passengers, and me captain. Give me a purse, is it? Bedad, I'd have no conceit of myself at all, at all, if I touched a thripenny bit that ye've raised!"—J. Macdonald Oxley, in Youth's Companion.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—The council of agriculture in Saxony controls the trade in feeding stuffs so that farmers may be sure to get them pure and unadulterated. The feeds are subject to inspection at the royal agricultural experiment station at Mookern near Leipzig.

—The suggestion of Joseph Thomson to bestow the name of Livingstonia on the British sphere of influence north of the Zambesi, in spite of its singular propriety has failed to convince the authorities in charge of the region, who, it appears, have decided to adopt the ambiguous and scarcely accurate title of British Central Africa.

—Erie the Red, an Icelandic, gave the name of Greenland to the great island. In the summer of 983 A. D. he sailed from Iceland, doubled Cape Farewell, and sailed along the coast some distance. He found the land green and blooming, with herds of deer, and so gave the country the name that now seems so inappropriate.

—The largest turret ship in the world, the Hood of the British navy, successfully passed the official trial of her machinery a few weeks ago. She has a displacement of 14,150 tons, and under forced draught she made an average speed of seventeen knots. The trials made of her 67-ton turret guns were exceedingly satisfactory. The total cost of the Hood when fully equipped will amount to nearly £250,000. She is a sister ship to the Royal Sovereign, except that her guns are mounted in turrets instead of barbettes.

—Florida beans, which, when highly polished, are used as charms, are, says the Scientific American, the seeds of the Beta la scandens, a rank-growing, climbing shrub, common on the shores of the West Indies. The pods are frequently from six to eight feet in length, flat and woolly, divided into numerous joints, each containing one of these nuts. When ripe these pods burst with great force, throwing the nuts an almost incredible distance. When thrown into the sea, they are carried by the strong oceanic currents, not only to the Florida coast, but occasionally to the coast of England.

—Famous Russian physicians, according to St. Petersburg papers, have little trouble in becoming wealthy. Prof. G. A. Sacharin, one of the greatest doctors of the empire, living in Moscow, was recently called to visit Mme. Terechtchenko, wife of a rich landed proprietor in the Skwira district. In addition to all expenses, he received about \$7,000 for his advice and aid. An assistant, who accompanied his chief, left the country place the richer by \$1,000. M. Terechtchenko, however, will not miss the money. He hired a special train later to get the medicines ordered by the professor in Kieff.

THE CONGO FREE STATE.

Its Great Work in the Suppression of the Slave Trade.

On February 25, 1895, the powers of Europe and America gave their cordial recognition to the Congo Free state, and sanctioned the employment of all civilized means for the preservation of order, the introduction of civilization and lawful commerce, for the guarantee of the safety of its people and efficient administration. It was markedly stipulated that the new state should watch over the preservation of the native races and the moral and material conditions of their existence, should suppress slavery, and, above all, the slave trade, and punish those engaged in it; that it should protect and encourage without distinction of nationality or creed all institutions and enterprises, religious, scientific or charitable, organized for this object.

In time to come the regenerated people of central Africa will point to the acts of the Berlin conference as their charters of freedom from the civilized world. For not only did this world-wide recognition hearten the sovereignty of the new state and founder of the association which fathered it to continue his benevolent work, but the principles formulated during the sitting of the conference suggested to ambitious powers the possibilities of immediate expansion of territory, after the example of King Leopold II. The exigencies of diplomacy, even during the conference, had forced the powers to recognize immense concessions of territory to France and Portugal, so that without the expenditure of a copper French Gabon was extended to the Congo, and Portuguese Angola was amplified northward until its shores faced the only seaport of the young state. These political distributions disposed of over one million and a half square miles of African territory.

In February, 1895, when the fate of this section of Africa was being decided by Europe and America in Berlin, there were only three steam-launches and three steel row-boats on the waters of the upper Congo. They had been conveyed in pieces of sixty pounds weight, or hauled on wagons past the cataracts after an enormous expenditure of money and labor. But now that the new state was fairly launched into existence, it was necessary to increase the flotilla, and provide means commensurate with the long list of duties which it had accepted. The revenue which hitherto had solely been the bounty of King Leopold was increased by an export tax on the commercial shipments from the Congo. King Leopold also guaranteed the continuation of his bounty to the year 1900 of £20,000 annually. Belgium granted the annual subsidy of £80,000. From all sources there was an assured revenue of about £150,000. The government, mission societies, and mercantile companies hastened to provide means for the utilization of the long stretches of navigable water above the cataracts. Steamer after steamer, boat after boat, have been sent up, until now on the waters of the upper river there are over 30 steamers and 40 steel boats. The banks of the main river are now free from danger of invasion, even were all the numerous bands and slavers south of the equator united in array against the state.

The banks of the great tributaries,

Aruwimi, Welle-Mobangi, Lomami, and Kasai, are equally protected against the incursions of the destroying hands. But though the efforts of the young state, after straining its resources to the utmost, have been marked by signal and unexpected success, a great deal more has to be accomplished before it can proclaim that the slave hunts and ivory raids have altogether ceased.

Wherever exploration has revealed a slave-hunter's route, wherever the pioneer has indicated the objective of the raider, wherever it has been supposed danger might arise from northern or eastern Arab, the state has done its best to put a barrier in the shape of a military station; but there is an extent of country 500 miles in length between the sources of the Aruwimi and the Lukuga affluent, and an area of 200,000 square miles, wholly at the mercy of the Arabs of the east coast, and southwestern Tanganyika and Ruwanda, not yet under surveillance.—Henry M. Stanley, in Harper's Magazine.

THE FUEGIANS.

Habits and General Aspect of These "Savages Upon Mainland."

The general aspect of the Fuegians is most wretched and degraded. Their hideously ugly faces express the grossest stupidity, and their persons are both stunted and misshapen. The average height of the men does not exceed five feet two inches, that of the women four feet eight inches, and owing to their habit of standing in a stooping attitude they look even less than their actual height. But although they are veritable pygmies in stature, yet their bodies are exceedingly large, and their general appearance is such as might result from tacking on to the trunk of a giant the arms and legs of a child. These degraded specimens of humanity are indeed what Fitzroy termed them, "savages upon mankind."

Their color appears to be a dirty copper bronze, but as those of them whom I encountered were, without exception, very filthy and begrimed with smoke, it is difficult to specify their precise hue. The very young children are light brown in color, with the exception of the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet, which are of a dirty yellow. The heads of the adults are covered with coarse black hair which falls in lank masses to the neck behind and on each side of the face, but is cut away from before the eyes. The forehead is low and retreating, the nose is broad, flat and furnished with immense nostrils, and the mouth is very wide, with thick, protruding lips, the upper one being very much elongated. The eyes are small and placed somewhat obliquely; the iris is invariably black in color, and the sclerotic has a distinctly yellowish tinge. Moreover, owing apparently to the irritation produced by the smoke of the fires over which they are so constantly crouching, they are very generally blue-eyed and affected with conjunctivitis. The teeth, although very much discolored, are, as a rule, regular and sound. The men have, naturally, only a new black bristles scattered over the upper lip and chin; these, however, are carefully evulsed from time to time by means of a primitive kind of tweezers consisting of two mussel shells, and very frequently the hair of the eye-brows is removed by a similar process. The males appear to pay no attention whatever to the dressing of the hair of the head, but the women are somewhat more particular, and may frequently be seen employing in its arrangement the toothed jaw of a porpoise in lieu of a comb.—Fortnightly Review.

THE READING HABIT IN ICELAND.

All Classes of the People Are Possessed of Books and Papers.

W. E. Mead, in his paper on "Books and Reading in Iceland" thus speaks of the universality of the reading habit in that far-away island:

"One naturally expects the clergy to be more or less educated, and to have books as a necessary accompaniment, but one hardly dares to expect much of the ordinary farmers of so poor a land as Iceland; yet in spite of all drawbacks the Icelandic farmer manages to have at least a few books, and sometimes a remarkable number. On my trip to Hecla and Krisuvik I omitted no opportunity of looking over the books in the farmhouses. Sometimes I found nothing but the Bible and the psalm book, or an old treatise on farming, or some practical religious work, but a little inquiry usually brought out a few volumes of the old sagas. At a farmhouse almost under the shadow of Hecla I found on the chest of drawers in my bedroom several school books—one for learning Danish—a volume of tales and the usual psalm book. Against the wall hung a portfolio partly filled with Icelandic newspapers. The members of the family appeared to be very intelligent, and by no means to have limited their reading to the few books in sight. A day or two later we were at Skumstaðir, on the southern coast. As we had just come from some of the places most famous in Icelandic story, I asked our host if he had a copy of the Njalsaga. He was a tall, shrewd-looking man of over sixty, with a strong, face, a mighty, hawk-like nose, a little fringe of beard under his chin, and sharp, penetrating eyes. He thought there was a copy in the house, and presently returned with a well-worn volume published in Copenhagen in 1772, having a part of the title-page printed in vermilion. Other books were lying about the room. A bunch of newspapers published at Reykjavik hung against the wall, and the first number of a new religious newspaper was handed about as a specimen copy.

"Books turn up in unexpected corners. While we waited for the wind to subside so that our horses could safely swim the Olufsa we stayed at the house of the ferryman. He opened a bottle of wine for us, and when I asked for a book to while away the time he brought a small armful for me to choose from."

—Atlanti

NICKNAMES OF KINGS.

Generally Significant of Character and Disposition.

Kings have always been more or less peculiar, and being such prominent folks have had their little ways noted by everybody. They may have been no wiser or braver or worse than ordinary people, but being kings they have been regarded in a different light. These royal peculiarities are noted in a curious way by history, and one can get a good idea of what the various kings have been like by studying the nicknames given to them.

Once upon a time there were four kings named Boleslas, who reigned over Poland at different times, and although no one might care to study the history of Poland to find out about them, history sums up in a word the characteristics of each. The first was the "Lion-Hearted," like the famous English Richard; the second was the "Intrepid," while the third and fourth were entirely different men, being the "Wry-Mouth" and the "Curled," and there you have an idea of the four Polish Boleslases. To further learn what other varieties of kings ruled Poland in bygone days one need but run over the list and find the "Pacific," the "Careless," the "Just," the "White," the "Black," and the "Short." These names are suggestive in many ways, for they afford an insight into the history of the time as well as describing the monarchs. When Austria was only a dukedom there were three rulers who won for themselves the respective titles of "Catholic," "Glorious," and "Warlike." The first was perhaps a religious man, like Ferdinand the Catholic of Spain; the second may have been like Lorenzo the Magnificent, and the third a great warrior, and so from these titles or nicknames we have likewise some idea of the conditions of the people while these dukes ruled.

France has had a most wonderful assortment of kings. One has been the "Little," and another the "Bold." One was the "Stammerer," another "Simple," while a third and fourth were "Indolent" and "Fair." These names are descriptive of the kings themselves, but it is hardly to be supposed that a king who was indolent or simple did much to further the interests of his subjects. But when we find Robert the Second called the "Sage," we realize that he ruled wisely, and that the people were better off for it. This is a very quick way of getting a broad idea of history. France has been a sea-saw nation—first up, then down, and its position may be reckoned by the kings it had. One was "Saint Louis," and another was Hutin, meaning "headstrong" or "stubborn." Another king was the "Long," while his successors were "Handsome," "Fortunate," "Good," "Wise," "Beloved," and "Affable." France must surely have been on the top then and have progressed further when two kings were respectively called the "Father of His People" and "The Father of Letters."

We know English history better than any other probably, and can recall what was accomplished by Alfred the Great, Edward the Confessor, William the Conqueror, and Richard Cœur de Lion. The English did not give many of their kings nicknames, however, leaving their doings to speak for themselves.

Denmark has had a most curious array of sovereigns—the "Blue-Tooth," "Forked Beard," "Simple," "Hungry," "Harefoot," "Lamb," "Pious," and "Cruel," being among them. This latter, who was Christian the Second, bore his real name by gaining the additional title of the "Sero of the North." There was probably little happiness in Denmark when he sat upon the throne.

Some of the early kings of France already mentioned ruled over Germany at one time when there was no division, but when there was a separate German nation the rulers gained many curious titles. "Fat" was one and "Blind" another. Also the "Child," the "Fowler," "Then Blood," "Red," "Black," "Superb" and "Sharp" while one king is particularly described as the "Holy and Lame."

The rulers of the provinces that now make up Spain had a number of kings called "Great" and "Catholic." Then they also had the "Monk" and "Gouty," and included others who were "Infant," "Bad," "Noble," "Strong," "Valiant," "Gracious," "Sickly," "Impotent," and "Ceremonious." Ferdinand III, of Leon and Castile was the "Saint and Holy."

Hungary has her rulers described as "Saint," "German," "Thunder," "Venetian," "Great," and a "King" Mary, who was probably the only woman who ever had a like title. Over Portugal reigned the "Fat," "Idle," "African," and "Great and Perfect."

The people of Russia have generally had a hard time of it. We realize this to-day and the names given to their kings show the reason therefor. None were "Good," "Wise," or "Just," though there was Peter the "Great," who did all he could to help his country. But how could a nation progress with rulers who gained the titles of "Terrible," "Impostor," "Proud," "Lightheaded," "Grim," "Fierce," and "Lion?"

So it is all through history, and the names that the kings have gained for themselves tell in a manner the story of their own lives and the state of the countries over which they ruled.—Chicago Tribune.

Circumstances Alter Cases.

"Doctor," said the solicitor, "I wish you would do some advertising with our paper."

"Couldn't think of it, sir. The idea is preposterous. It's against the ethics of our profession. By the way, here's an item about a man I attended this morning. Take it down to the office, will you? And be sure to see that my name is mentioned."—Buffalo Express.

Juvenile Hoaxing.

Willie—My father, comes down to dinner in a dress suit every night now. Bobby—Pooh! That's nothing. Why, half the time my father comes to breakfast in one.—Life.

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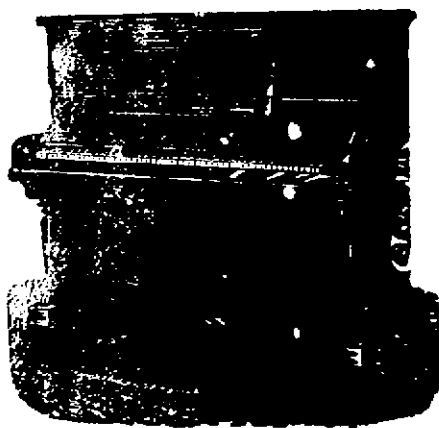
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WOMEN AT ENGLISH RACES.

They Are Nearly Always Wealthy and Attend Because They Love Sport.

The women one sees at the races here are the women of the fashionable world, beautifully attired, escorted by gallants. They move about on the lawn, or pre-side at their luncheon tables under the trees or over their hampers in their carriages; they chat and promenade, take a light interest in the races, walk about the paddock and look at the horses, do the honors in a box or rest in their seats at the grand stand; but one doesn't see them hauling out money to put on a horse or chasing around to find out "what's good in this race." One doesn't see them consulting the tips in the morning papers, or Jack's tips, or anybody's tips, or in any way showing that they are afflicted with a severe attack of gambling fever.

The English women are the most charming feature of the English races. They, with their lovely toilets and holiday airs, give it the garden party flavor that helps to keep it a sport instead of a business.

But it's not in nature for them to always look on and never participate.

English women have a finger in the racing pie also. You'd hardly suspect it to watch them at the races, but they do. They are usually women who go racing for the love of the sport and who know more or less about the horses. When they want to bet they ask a commissioner, some gentleman who is betting for himself, or else some one they can tip for the trouble, to put a certain amount on a horse for them. No money passes on the course. The "settling" is all done away from there, and usually by letter and checks.

Women who bet heavily and continually—and there are such—transact their business directly with a bookmaker, just like a man. But this again isn't evident on the course. When such a woman fancies a horse she sends a telegram from her home the morning of the day he runs, making her bet, or she wires her bet—or "order"—from the course before the race. Usually, too, she's the sort of a woman who can retail the latest fashionable gossip in piquant style, while her equine "fancy" is adding to or subtracting from her bank account.

There are a great many English women who bet in this way, and who now and then stand to win tidy sums in the early books on big races. Then there's a lot of playful impromptu betting at places like Epsom and Ascot. I've seen ladies lean over the front of the boxes at Epsom and hand the shouting bookies who stand in line in front of them sovereigns and half sovereigns and name their horses, to give the day zest or "have it to say" that they were on a Derby or Oaks favorite.

And I've seen ladies going to and from the paddock at Ascot stop to have a look at the shouting ring, and go up to some bookie and make a bet "just to have the experience," and the bookie would be "as polite as a basket of chips," and the "experience" would be filed away with those other wonderful ones of hedged in lives, like a ride on Jumbo or a dash into the slams.—London Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.

Native Wit in a Street Gam.

Wit in the New York "young fellow," if sometimes brutal, is usually ready and often imaginative. An unmistakable oriental, in turban, baggy trousers, gay stockings and tinselled coat, sat on a bench in Madison square the other day, an object of interest to all the boys, and apparently not displeased at the attention he attracted. There came along presently, however, two rough looking young men, and one of them, pausing in front of the stranger, looked at him in undisguised astonishment. His first surprise over, he called back his fellow, who had passed on, and said, pointing to the oriental, "Jimmy, git on to this." The eastern stranger's splendor seemed to call up some strange picture in the rearward of Jimmy's imagination, for his instant answer was, "Oh, Cinderella: pull his fringes."—New York Sun.

Fogg's Alarm Clock.

Fogg staid up very late yesterday morning, or very early, if you like that expression better—at any rate it was nearly 4 o'clock before he had roughly footed up the amount he would have to pay in hats and cigars and wine and oyster suppers and climbed into bed. He was to arise in good season, and set the alarm clock to ring "for all it was worth" at 7 o'clock. It rang with a vengeance, and fearful that it would awaken the whole household he reached up, smothered the bell with his hand and took the clock down into the bed to hold it until it would stop ringing. When he awoke again the bell had stopped ringing and he was still hugging the clock, which truthfully asserted that it was after 9.—Hartford Post.

A Grateful Old Woman.

A dean was visiting his parishioners when one of them, an old woman, informed him that since they met "she'd gone through a sight o' trouble. Her mister was dead, and there wor a worse job than that: the pig died all of a sudden, but it pleased the Lord to tak' him, and they ninn how, they ninn how." Then the poor old lady brightened up and said, "But there's one thing, Mester Allen, as I can say, and ought to say—the Lord's been pretty well on my side this winter for greens!"—Exchange.

The First Sleeping Car.

No single thing has contributed more to the comfort of modern life than the Pullman car. Its inventor, George M. Pullman, worked out the details of his invention while a merchant in Colorado in 1859. In 1864 he carried his idea to Chicago and employed a master car-builder of the Alton road at a salary of \$100 a month to superintend the construction of a model car. The inventor was determined that it should be the handsomest car in all respects that had ever been made in the country. He came on to New York and here happened to meet the artist who had just decorated the house of Samuel J. Tilden. He at once closed with this artist, took him west and set him at work decorating the car.

When the Pioneer was finished it had cost the extraordinary sum of \$18,000, a large price even now for a sleeping car. It was a wonder to everybody. It was just as Mr. Pullman had expected. The beauty of the finish and the marvelous innovation he had made were advertised far and near by the newspapers and by railroad men, and some of the latter began to believe that the ideas of the inventor after all were practicable.—New York Herald.

A Suit of Wilkie Collins' Clothes.

The tweed suit that Wilkie Collins purchased in Philadelphia as he passed through the city so many years ago is still here. The novelist by accident ruined one that he brought over with him by spilling broth over it and stepped across Chestnut street to invest in a new one before returning to his hotel. Collins instructed the tailor to send the spoiled one to his rooms, and when he gave his name the clothier said, "Are you the author of 'No Name' and 'Armadale'?" Wilkie had to own up, and the tailor was overcome with pleasure, announcing that he was the most sincere admirer of Collins in America. Unfortunately the suit was not a good fit, but the novelist had too much delicacy to acquaint his sincere admirer with the fact. So the garments were relegated to George H. Baker's attic, where they remained over a generation.—Philadelphia Press.

A Great Favor.

He was in his study on a Saturday night when a visitor was announced, and there entered one of his subterranean parishioners, who, having cautiously looked round to see that there were no listeners, addressed his clergyman with an air of grave, mysterious importance: "Mester Whitworth, you've been very kind to my old girl when she wor sick so long abed, and I want to do yer a good turn, and I can do yer a good turn. There's going to be the gradeliest dog fight in this place to-morrow, and I can get yer into the inner ring!"—Dean Hole's "Memoirs."

The Height of the Atmosphere.

Calculations, based on the observation of the refraction of light, have caused it to be supposed that the air becomes so rare at the height of about sixty miles that that distance may be regarded as the limit to its sensible extent, but other calculations, made during the present century, of the distance from the earth at which meteors ignite indicate that the atmosphere extends to upward of a hundred miles.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Two Striking Heights.

Sir William Don, when quartered with his regiment at Nottingham, was walking in the market place, and was met by two mechanics, one of whom thus addressed him: "Sir William, me and my mate 'as got a bet of a quart of ale about yer, and we wants to know yer 'ight." Sir William answered, "My height is 6 feet 7, and yours is the height of impudence."—London Journal.

Love's Strategy.

An ingenuity worthy of a better cause was shown by a man and his wife in the lockup at Bath the other day. They were in separate but adjoining cells, and managed to keep up domestic happiness under these difficulties by playing a game of high-low-jack through a crack in the partition.—Lewiston Journal.

Soulless Corporations.

Child—I can't believe the cruel companies cares much for children.
Mother—Why not?
Child—In the summer they put the water in, so we'll get drowned, and in the winter they let the water out, so we can't skate.—Good News.

La grippe has made such terrible ravages among us that the smile that once arose when reference was made to it has now changed into a grave and very serious expression.

The modern form of football involves excitements of a very dangerous kind. The players put into it the utter recklessness of soldiers on the battlefield.

Some barbers pack the face after shaving in towels saturated with hot water, and very soothing and refreshing it is too.

It has been discovered that the weight required to crush a square inch of brick varies from 1,200 to 4,500 pounds.

"The physician," says Brown, "is the man who tells you that you need change and then takes all you have."

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No. 15—Accommodation	4:15 P. M.
No. 16—Accommodation	4:15 P. M.
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Trains, St. Paul & Sant Ste. Marie R'y

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CHURCHES & SOCIETIES.

Congregational Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. Son
Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30
P. M. Sabbath school immediately after morning ser-
vice.

Catholic Church.
SERVICES every Sunday, Mass services at
10:30 A. M. Sunday school every Sunday at
8:30 P. M. Vespers every alternate Sunday at
7:30 P. M.
REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.
Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M. Song Ser-
vice at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:30 P. M.
Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M. after morning ser-
vice.
REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor.

Baptist Church.
SUNDAY.
Morning Service and Sermon 11:00 A. M.
Sunday School 12:00 P. M.
Luncheon and Prayer Service 6:45 P. M.
Night Service and Sermon 7:30 P. M.

Young People's Meeting.
7:30 P. M. THURSDAY.
General prayer meeting 7:30 P. M.

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IN CIRCUIT COURT.

The Crist is Grinding in a way that indicates
a Two Weeks Term

Judge Bardeen opened court for the regular spring term Monday afternoon. The officers in charge were Sheriff, Edward Brazell; Under Sheriff, Prescott Calkins; Clerk, E. C. Sturdevant; Deputy, Geo. Urieli; Reporter, George Hart. Monday was taken up with calling the jury, the usual number of which were excused for the term on various reasons, and several motions by attorneys. In the cases of N. M. Edwards against H. A. J. Upham, Dupre against Conro, and Sheridan Lumber Co. against Avery, jury trial waived. A change of venue was taken to Ashland county in the case of L. E. Knapp and W. H. Knox. The riot cases of the State against John Beaulieu, Matt Helback, the two Godons and J. C. Connelley were continued for the term on motion of the defendants' attorney. The case of the State against George Manson was dismissed. The first case tried was that of George Johnson, charged with assaulting Findlay McDonald with intent to do great bodily harm. Dist. Attorney Miller, assisted by J. W. McCormick appeared for the State and W. W. O'Keefe for the defense. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of assault and battery. A fine of one hundred dollars and costs amounting to about \$200, was imposed by the court and paid. The next case called was that of James McLeod charged with the murder

UGLY JIM.

His Kind Heart Under Cover of a Rough Coat.

"Ugh! What a night!" was my involuntary exclamation, as I came on deck just before eight bells (twelve o'clock) on that night in March, '80, which fate had ordained I should never forget. I had heard the cry of "All hands on deck!" bellowed down the fo'castle, the scurry of feet, the hoarse command: "All hands aloft to shorten sail! Quick, lads, for your lives!" and had bounced out of my berth, jerked into my clothes and tumbled up the companion-way to the slippery deck.

What was I doing aboard the ship? Well, by profession I am a doctor, and by occupation a rambler. Not that it is a part of my business as a doctor to ramble; but, you know, a doctor's mission is to try to restore nature's jewel, health, and I, being a doctor (as I said before), was endeavoring to do my duty to myself and find that which I had studied hard to be able to restore to others. So there I was standing, or, rather, trying to (for the northeast gale nearly blew me off my feet), on the quarter-deck of the little brig Jenny Lind, bound from Liverpool to Quebec. Horribly, wasn't it cold! And the sharp sleet, driven hard before the gale, seemed like a sandblast cutting the gravestones for the poor chaps who were to be that night laid for their last rest, "rocked in the cradle of the deep."

"This is a fearful night," I say to the man at the wheel, and his answer of "Aye, aye, sir," comes through teeth set as a vise. With feet planted, or rather, rooted to the deck, body bent forward, eyes trying hard to make out the canvas he cannot see, he moves only as the orders shouted through the trumpet come faintly to him: "Hard a starboard!" "Steady!" "Ease her a little!" straining hard at the wheel to put it "port" or "starboard" as is ordered, and between his white lips growling back his "Aye, aye, sir!" By the fitful flicker of the binnacle lamp I see his face and know him to be Jim Peters, the hardest man in the crew. Nobody liked him or would have anything to do with him. He was not a prepossessing object to look at. His face had as much sociability and kindness in it as a tombstone. Heavy, square jaw; large mouth; eyes black, or rather, one eye, for a large, red scar running across his forehead and down his left cheek back of his ear took that eye along with it; a shaggy head of sandy hair and unkempt beard did their part in his make-up of ugliness. I said nobody would have anything to do with him. I'll take him back, for there was one aboard who pitied and tried to be friendly to him. He was the ship's boy, a nice, likely lad, good-looking and smart and a sailor, every inch of him. There was one thing about Jim, however, which none could get back of, and that was he was strong as an ox and as good a sailor as ever trod a deck. He was the only man aboard who could have held the wheel alone in such a night. On we drive, a reel and then a plunge, and the little brig comes out of the trough of the sea and shakes herself and then leaps onward.

What's that cry for? Jim starts, and I see his face pale as with all his mighty strength he puts the wheel to port.

"Hard, Jim, hard, down!" comes a faint voice, and the captain comes running aft. You did well, Jim, but your three times to port were too late to save her, for with a sickening, ghastly crash she strikes and commences to settle rapidly. A rough hand grabs my arm and a deep voice growls:

"It's the ice, doctor; jump for it—jump for it!"

Before I can do so, I am taken off my feet, and the next moment I feel myself going through the air, then a sudden stop, and I find myself on a field of drifting ice. I turn to thank my deliverer, and find it was Jim whose clear head and strong arm had saved me. I try to thank him, but he says, shortly: "I'd a done it by the ship's doctor, as soon as ye, had he been handy." Nevertheless I shake hands, and say a few words to him, as he turns on his heels and joins his mates straining their eyes to pierce the blackness and see the little craft's last plunge. Like a bird whose wings flutter and then drop, her canvas shakes and she dives, never to come up. The crew sadly bid her farewell and even growled Jim says: "Good-by, little 'em." You folks ashore can't realize the fear that came over us as the waters closed over the little craft that had been to us our home, our "all in all." A feeling of dreadful loneliness thrilled us as through the inky darkness we tried to read the expression in our companions' faces.

I mentioned it was cold, but words are inadequate to properly convey the icy intensity, now that the blood which had been quickened by the strain and excitement had become normal. Added to the bitter cold was the chill of fear. We drew close together to diagnose our case. Naturally we looked to the captain for advice, and when asked what we should do, he said, tersely:

"Stick here till morning. Then we can get our bearings, and shape our course accordingly."

Now, when the brig stuck, we had had a close call, and go had a chance to save nothing but what we stood in. The captain's advice was excellent as far as it went, but to stay where we were, huddled together like so many frightened sheep, meant certain death, and the dawn, as it broke, would find unheeded on fifteen frozen corpses that, a few hours before, had been the crew of the little brig Jenny Lind. Jim now came to the front, and, in his rough, surly way, said: "As how I've made an observation of these here parts, and I calculate there is room enough to move round in, provided you fellows have brains enough to do it." We accordingly acted on his suggestion, and Jim at our head as pilot, we commenced to walk around in a circle,

thrashing our hands and endeavoring to force the blood into greater activity through our stiffening bodies. Almost through the minute we landed on the ice Jim had an eye always on Walter, the ship's boy, and now, as we commenced our dreary rounds, he had him close behind. Oh, how cold and desolate it was, going round and round and round in that contracted space, moving like a chain gang, with one hand on the shoulder of the man in front, so as not to lose one another; for, small as that space was, the night was black and the edge of the floe was we knew not how near. One by one the men grew weary, and Jim—almost overlooked aboard ship, our leader now—slackened his pace, to ease us up a little.

Walter was the first one to give out. We heard him drop, the line stopped, and we closed around him. Jim got down on his knees beside him and spoke, not so gruffly as usual:

"Ye ain't tuckered yet, are ye, lad?" Half drowsily and wearily came the answer:

"I'm dead beat, Jim, and sleepy. Don't mind me; let me sleep, and I'll catch on to the line again, soon."

We heard Jim mutter to himself:

"He'll freeze, lying here," and then a movement on his part, and he said: "Here, Walter, lad, here's my pea-jacket; I'll wrap this and my comforter round ye, and ye'll feel more comfortable like."

He was putting them on to the ready sound asleep boy, when I laid my hand on his shoulder and told him he'd freeze to death without any protection. He rose quickly, and, in a savage tone, said:

"What's that to ye, doctor? Yer never took any notice of me aboard ship, and a-getting mighty tender o' me now."

I spoke to him again, telling him between us we could keep Walter moving round, and thus keep him alive, and that he himself needed some protection. His mates joined me in the entreaty and tried to raise Walter to his feet; but he shook their hands off and, facing us, spoke:

"Mr. Doctor and mates, I ain't nobody, and it don't make no difference whether I die or not. All of ye have mothers or sweethearts waitin' for ye to come home. I ain't got nobody; no home. A vagabond, mates, I be, with nothing but the ship whose articles I sign for a home, and the sea'll be my grave sooner or later; so, ye see, it don't make no difference whether I freeze to death here or go to the bottom across the line. Walter's got a mother, lads, as is waitin' ter see him soon; and if Jim can help her do it, he's a-going ter. I thank ye all, mates and Mr. Doctor, for speaking ter me; and if ugly Jim freezes ter death, don't think too hard of him."

Again the line moves on, but the men are getting disheartened and overcome, and gradually, one by one, they lie down on the ice, and, crawling closer together, a sleep, sweet but deadly, holds them in its grasp. Jim and I are the only ones left now, and we walk, walk, walk round and round the prostrate forms like a deathwatch.

"It's no use, Jim; I've got to join the circle."

And I step toward it. He stops me and says:

"Can't ye stick it out, doctor?"

"No," I say, despondently; "I am too weak and numb to keep it up. Here, Jim, give me your hand."

"Good-by, doctor," he says, and moves on again, a lonely sentinel, fighting death inch by inch, and by his pluck and dogged determination shaking off its icy clutch.

It was a blank form for I know not how long, and then I partly awoke as Jim, tired out and exhausted, dropped beside me. I was in a dreamy state, but I heard these words, the last he ever spoke. He was wandering. I knew, and his voice was so gentle and soft I hardly knew it was his:

"Mother!" he murmured several times, and then: "Our Father which art—," and ugly Jim's lips had moved for the last time on this earth. My fingers closed them here, but where his noble deed and last prayer reached, warm, loving fingers shall bid the dumb to speak, and his first words shall be his thanks for the Master's planit: "Well done!"

"Peace and oblivion reign over all."

That was exactly my state; and on awakening from my stupor, I found it hard to realize it was but a dream.

Was it possible I was once more safe aboard a vessel, not frozen stiff on the desolate drift-ice, but tenderly cared for by rough but kind hands? Yes, it was true; for we—all that were left of us, aye, and the poor fellows whose awaking was of another sort—were being carefully looked after on board the American ship Yankee Tar, whose lookout had sighted on the field-ice black specks which, through the glass, he had made out to be human bulges. A boat was put out, and all hands taken on board. Of our crew of fifteen, but five remained, with just a spark of life in their stiff bodies. Walter and I were among the survivors, and careful administration of restoratives had brought us round. I have stamped upon my mind, with the indelible ink of unforgettableness, the morning when, for the last time, I gazed on the fixed, immovable faces of my companions of that fatal voyage. All in their winding sheets of sail-cloth, shotted and ready for the waters to cover them, ranged in two rows along the deck, we bade them each good-by. Last of all I came to Jim, not "eggy" Jim, now, for upon the searred face a peaceful smile, tranquil and happy, and his last words: "Mother, mother," seemed to play upon the half-opened, smiling lips.

"All heads uncovered!" One by one, into the ocean's bosom they slid to rest, and, as poor Jim's body lay poised upon the rail for its final plunge, the captain's voice shook, and his eyes water, as he says:

"Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his friends."—Russell Gardner, in N. Y. Ledger.

—It's all right to "try, try again," but be sure not to try the second where you fail the first.

PITH AND POINT.

"Many a man who 'starts off well' spoils everything by coming back.—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"The bald-headed man is a blessing in more ways than one. He never gets his hair out Saturday night.—Du Bois Courier.

"She—"Now you've looked over my music, what would you like to have me play?" He—"Either cucher or eribbage."—Inter-Ocean.

"She—"So you're fully determined to marry her, are you?" He—"Absolutely." She—"I'm! Don't you ever feel sorry for her?"—Detroit Tribune.

"The donkey is generally regarded as the most stupid of animals, which is old in view of the fact that it has the most brayin' power."—Philadelphia Record.

"Trotter—"I hear that Grace Wilmshy is engaged to a real live lord." Barlow—"Well, they claim he's alive, but I've seen him several times and I'm rather skeptical."—Vogue.

"It is a little discouraging to a man to carry a yawling, squalling baby around for half a night, then sit down and reflect that 'of such is the kingdom of Heaven.'—Cleveland Plaindealer.

"Mrs. Commercial (to her husband, who is rather cold to her)—"John, the kisses you give me now are not up to the sample you gave me when you asked me to be yours. It isn't business!"

"First New Yorker—"I rode down town on the elevated this morning." Second New Yorker—"Very crowded?" First New Yorker—"Not in the least; I had a strap all to myself."—Raymond's Monthly.

"Fred," said the school-teacher to a little boy who was behind his classes, "you are always behind; you should have more push." "How can I push," retorted Fred, "if I am not behind?"—Harper's Bazar.

"Mrs. Innocent—"Doctor, my husband was talking in his sleep last night about cold hands. What would you advise?" Doctor Oldboy—"Keep him at home from the club in future."—Harvard Lampoon.

"A Sad Truth."—"I don't think the intellectual element in American literature has developed very much of late," said Crittens. "No," said Wittkins. "It has been side-tracked by the dialectical element."—Judge.

"Dodsedse!" groaned Jingleberry, as he caressed his nose with his handkerchief. "Anybody that says cold all-ways coldtrugs is a base deceiver. By cold has been expounding for the last seven days."—Harper's Bazar.

"No," said Willie Washington, "I am not conceited; on the contrary, I often have a very poor opinion of myself." "There are some matters," replied Miss Pepperton, "in which your taste is remarkably good."—Washington Star.

"Unkind of Her."—"Yes," said Trivet to Dicer, "I understand that Miss Gadd has been making remarks about me. Among other things she has been kicking about my mustache." "She ought not to be so cruel as to kick a thing when it's down," replied Dicer. "Detroit Free Press.

"In No Immediate Danger."—"I confess, Miss Mabel," said the young man, with a shudder, "that there is one thing I am afraid of. I have always had a mortal dread of the small-pox." "Well, I haven't got the small-pox, Horace," said the maiden softly. And he moved his chair nearer. —Chicago Tribune.

"A Bad Blunder."—Magazine Office Boy—"O there's been an awful time up in the editorial room to-day." Business Manager—"Eh, what's the trouble?" Office Boy—"The janitor made a mistake and put the 'No Admittance' sign at the subscription office, and the 'Welcome' door mat in front of the editor's room."

DOMESTIC CATECHISM.

A Sharp Husband Hits Upon a Grand Scheme to Save Trouble.

The other day a thin, tired-looking man entered the office of a printing house, and, approaching the proprietor, said:

"I want to have a list printed. Suppose you write it down as I tell you."

The proprietor made ready, and the man said:

"Yes; I am sure I looked the front door. Have you got that?"

"Yes; but I don't understand."

"Never mind; don't interrupt me till I have finished. Are you ready?"

"Yes."

"I turned out the light in the bathroom."

"All right; I've got it."

"The kitchen windows are fastened."

"Yes."

"The dog is in the cellar."

"Yes."

"The servants are all in."

"Yes."

"The stable door is locked."

"Yes."

"The kitten is out of doors."

"Yes."

"I turned out the draughts of the range."

"Yes."

"No, I do not smell smoke."

"Yes."

"No, the water is not running in the bathroom."

"Yes."

"I do not think I hear anyone trying to get into the house."

"Yes."

"No, that is not our dog barking; it's the one next door."

"Yes."

"It is not necessary to go down and see if the cellar door is fastened. I know it is."

"That is nobody; it is only the wind rattling the shutters."

"Yes."

"Well, I think that's about all. You see, my wife asks me certain questions every night just as I am getting into bed, and if I had a printed list I could show to her it would save lots of trouble, besides that, it injures my lungs to answer them. Have the lists printed as soon as possible, please."—Boston Globe.

McNEERY'S NATURAL HISTORY.

It Concerns Pigs That Fight and Birds That Race.

"McKenna," said Col. McNeery, "have you that bull pup o' yours yet?"

"I have," said the gentleman addressed. "Didn't he lunch on the front leg of O'Brien's brindle Sarsfield last week?"

"Well, Johnny, I tell you what I'll do," continued the colonel. "I'll bet you a ten-dollar note that I can find a pig that'll bite your pup."

"Gwan," said Mr. McKenna. "There's no animal on the hoof that can lick that pup. Didn't he ate the nose off Acterman's bull? Didn't he lick the wildest that run away from the circus the big man with the red hair on Archer road, and was there ever a bull terrier came into Brighton Park that could hold a candle to him, give or take ten pounds?" Pig, me eye!

"So he did; so he did," mused the colonel. "Right you are, Johnny. Dan O'Connell is a good dog, and well he might be for havin' the name of the finest divile of a man that ever poked his thumb in the British lion's eye. Did ye never hear what he done to Drazly? 'Why,' he sez, 'you're the lineal descendant of the unrepentant thief,' sez he. Be gar, he did, Johnny. Drazly challenged him to a dooh! 'Dooh! nothing,' sez O'Connell, 'I'll fight mah Jew man,' he sez, an' with that he up an' soaked him in the jab. A great man he was, indeed, indeed Johnny, although my father knew him when he didn't leave a coat to his back; and your dog is a great dog, too, but there's pigs that can bite him. They ain't no tame pigs, but South American pigs, peccaries they calls them, that can fight like a Roseomon man at a funeral. The one I read about in the papers was looked up in a wild store with a bull terrier—a fifty-pound white dog that had licked every crathure in the whole city of New York. A bould terrier of a dog with a pair of front legs like Senator Noonan's an' a jaw that looked as if it was chopped in with an ice pick an' a tail no bigger than a cork of a pint bottle an' two little eyes like a honc-collar button in a red flannel shirt. By dad, a more ferocious lookin' baste never went into a pit. No what do you suppose the pig done with that pup? What do you suppose he done?" He burst from his cage and he lo't for the dog. He fetched him a soaker in the jaw an' another in the eye, he grabbed him by the ear an' when he ran down he hit a chunk out 'f him as big as a man-hole cover. Then he went at 'im with his tusks an'—

"God save us, man, that's enough," said Mr. McKenna, thoroughly frightened by the colonel's realism.

"Yes, Johnny," said the colonel, delighted with the effect of the story. "It's an old saying an' a true one: 'There's more things than ye dream of, Mercurio, in the heavens an' the earth, an' the waters under the earth.' There's animals in Africa an' South America, an' an' an' Balooona that talks an' acts like man. There's birds that can run faster than a railroad train. Did I ever tell ye about the cossowary in Barnum's circus that raced little Mike Casey, the fastest sprinter in Chicago?"

"You never did," said Mr. McKenna. And what's a cossowary?"

"A cossowary, John, is a burrd," said the colonel patronizingly.

"Faith, and so are you," said Mr. McKenna. "Good night."—Chicago Sunday Post.

WITHOUT WARNING.

Fatal Sweep of an Avalanche Down the Bitter Root Mountains.

It was a February day on the Bitter Root mountains, with a warm wind from the Pacific ocean melting the snow rapidly. "Along the trail, as we wound up the mountain side," says the reporter, "great masses of snow seemed to overhang us, and more than once I noticed how anxiously the grizzly-haired old guide seemed to be. There was only a narrow path through the snow, and the twenty mules with five packers followed us in single file. The guide was, of course, in front, and I was second. We had come to a turn in the trail, and I halted to look back. I heard no warning—no cry of alarm. The snow on the mountain top began to move; the width of the avalanche was fully a quarter-mile, and it moved like a flash. There was no rumbling—no crashing; and in fifteen seconds later it was all over. I looked for our pack-train. Not a man or mule had escaped. They had disappeared, and for a wide space there was neither tree nor shrub. 'Close call that!' said the guide. 'Come on. All the men in Montana could not dig them out!' And we rode on in silence."—Golden Days.

Man-Afraid-of-Being-Fooled.

"Please, sir, you've lost yer handkercher," called a small boy in the post office as he picked up the article in question and tried to restore it to its owner.

"No, you don't; I'm not s' big a fool as I look," said the man without turning round.

"Nor me, nuther, an' I ain't so awful smart I can't learn nothin'," said the small boy, as he stowed away the silk wisp in his own dilapidated pocket. —Detroit Free Press.

Senatorial Opinions.

A United States senator reposed on a sofa, and by his side was his colleague. They were discussing the idiosyncrasies of some members of their state legislature, which honorable body was then in session.

"I believe that Jones is the biggest fool in the legislature. Don't you agree with me?" said senator No. 1.

"Well," said senator No. 2, respectfully, "I am not so sure about that; in fact, I am committed to Jenkins."—Chicago Tribune.

A Plunger.

Senior Partner—Send for an expert and have our cashier's books examined at once.

Junior Partner—Bless us! What's happened?

Senior Partner—He asked for a day off to take his girl sleighing.—N. Y. Weekly.

SULPHUR LEMONADE.

How a Peanut Butcher Secured a Thrifty Passenger.

"When I was a lad I ran away from home like a good many other boys," remarked a lawyer the other day, "and, as it was my ambition to go to railroad-ing, I became a peanut butcher on a railroad running out of Chicago. My great source of profit was lemonade, which was the chemical article. I reaped a big profit from the rounders who boarded the train and woke up in the morning with a large head and an inordinate thirst. I always placed these fellows and when I came near them I would yell like a fiend: 'Ice cold lemonade! Best thing in the world to quench the thirst!' The reckless way those fellows drank chemical lemonade was something awful to contemplate, but I suppose their stomachs were trained to receive almost anything in the way of liquid, except water. Sometimes I would stay right by a group until my tank was empty, and well can I remember the expressions that lighted up their faces when they placed the glass against their parched lips and gratefully drank the contents and asked for more."

"But one day when the demand had been unusually good I jumped off the train at a station and ran to the town pump. Then when I was on the train again I put in the necessary amount of chemical mixture and started through the car shouting my wares. I approached a long, thin individual, whose eyes were not as clear as they might have been and whose hand shook as he held the morning paper and made a bluff at feeling first rate. He was the thirstiest-looking man I had seen for a long time, and I could tell that kind of people at a glance."

"Lemonade, sir?" I asked.

"Lemonade?" he repeated. "Well, I guess I'll take a glass."

"So I poured it out, and he was so thirsty that he drank it without taking breath, and it fairly hissed as it went down his parched throat. The next moment he was spattering and choking."

"For mercy's sake, boy, is there a rat picked in that?" he asked.

"I tasted it, and then found out that I had filled the tank at a sulphur spring. The combination of sulphur water and chemical lemonade was something awful, and I shall never forget the expression on his face when he took me to task."—Detroit Free Press.

MRS. JONES' MISTAKE.

She Jumps at a Conclusion and Gets the Wrong Idea.

"How long is it since you've seen Hank Smith?" asked Mrs. Jones as she washed up the silver and put it in the china closet.

"I saw him yesterday," said Mr. Jones pensively; "he was buried."

"Mercy goodness, Jephtha! You don't mean to tell me that great strong Hank Smith was buried yesterday? Dear, dear, what are we coming to? And so Mrs. Hank Smith's a widow! I do wonder how she'll look in black. Won't she plunge round, though, on Hank's money! She isn't a little bit good looking, but she thinks she is. Poor Hank, the world isn't worth much to a man when his wife's a widow. Something has stained that butter knife black. Do you suppose it's sterling silver? I know Mr. Sterling's name is on it somewhere. And so poor Hank Smith is gone?"

"Gone where?" asked Mr. Jones, looking up with a curious twinkle in his eye.

"How should I know, Jephtha? That depends on how he has lived. What was it that carried the poor fellow off?"

"Who said anything about his being carried off?"

"Why, you did, Mr. Jones; you said he was buried yesterday."

"So he was, but you chipped in, as usual, and interrupted me before I got to the end of my sentence—he was buried in thought."

"The land sakes!" exclaimed Mrs. Jones, as she dropped a dozen teaspoons on the floor, "what a turn you've given me, Jephtha, and all for nothing."—Detroit Free Press.

Shiny Temptations.

Have you ever been led to think that young people may be amused into working by new, pretty or shining kitchen utensils? "I want to wash the dishes to-night," I've never used the new dish-drainer." This is what a girl said when she saw a shiny dish-drainer in a sink near the dishpan, and a thoughtful woman wondered why she had never thought of this plan before. Who knows how potent is the influence of shining new cooling dishes, pretty plain linen dish-towels, bright trays and aesthetic table furnishings? They are worth trying.—Good House-keeping.

Didn't Know It All.

Boy—I seen a card on y'f winder wid "Boy Wanted" writ on it. Got one yet? Merchant—I have not found one to suit me. Have you had any experience in our business?

Boy—No, not much; but I s'pose you'll be around yourself some o' th' time.—Good News.

What He Wanted.

Tramp—Can't you give me something to eat, ma'am? Kind Woman—Yes. Here is a piece of home-made mincepie.

Tramp—I asked for food ma'am, not for work.—Truth.

In Good Hands.

Consumptive (in Colorado)—So you make a specialty of caring for invalids? Landlady—Yes, indeed. I let out furnished rooms, my husband is a doctor, and I have a brother here in the undertaking business.—Judge.

Fire vs. Smoke.

Key—Why, West! No smoking in the house? Isn't this a new departure? West—No; a new arrival—my mother-in-law.—Puck.

First Commuter—"They've doubled the number of afternoon trains—that's good." Second Commuter—"I don't know—it doubles the chances of missing a train, you know."—N. Y. Sun.

Spring Medicine

Is needed by nearly everybody to purify the blood, cleanse the system of the winter's accumulation of impurities, and put the whole body in good condition for the summer. Such universal satisfaction has Hood's Sarsaparilla given for this purpose that it is the most successful and most popular Spring Medicine.



Hon. William S. Warner

The following is from an ex-Congressman Warner, a gentleman highly esteemed by all who know him:

"I can truly say that I consider Hood's Sarsaparilla the best medicine for purifying the blood. It did me good when physicians and other medicines failed. It has increased my appetite and seemed to renew my youth. This is absolutely true." W. S. WARN

LIVES CRUSHED OUT.

Five Men Killed During a Storm Near Joliet, Ill.—Several Badly Hurt.

JOLIET, Ill., April 8.—At 6 o'clock Friday afternoon the worst storm known for years in this region, the powerful gale being almost cyclonic in its violence, swept up the line of the great drainage channel of the Chicago sanitary district. At Joliet, a little village about 10 miles north of this city and 4 miles north of Lockport, the wind caused a strange and horrible accident. A cantilever crane on wheels, used to carry the dirt from the drainage canal in the section managed by Mason, Hodge & King and sublet to Dandridge & Hanger, started down the track and when at the end of the track the bottom of it was compelled to stop by the manner in which the track is built. The top part, however, had gained such momentum that it could not stop and the enormous machine, weighing 250 tons, fell directly on the engine house. In this small house were fifteen men, nine of whom were killed and six injured. The unfortunates had gathered in the house to get out of the way of the coming storm, which was accompanied by pelting hailstones. The cantilever is 90 feet high with arms 550 feet long and weighing 280 tons.

The killed are: Samuel Korus, foreman, of Joliet, and eight Italian workmen. The six injured men were Italians who were employed in operating the crane and in other work of excavation. Every effort was made at the commissary, where the dead and wounded were taken, to care for the injured men. Doctors were called from Joliet and Lockport, but it was 11 o'clock before the wounded or dead were got out.

The force of the fall damaged the crane so that it is a total loss. The tracks on which it runs extend north and south. The crane was on the south end of the track and had been carelessly left unfastened. The wind also blew over another cantilever a mile north, but no damage was done.

The enormous crane which caused this horrible accident is one of the most remarkable pieces of machinery yet built for the work of canal digging. Its great height and vast reach of its arms render it of very important service in the work of excavation. Traveling buckets or cars move along its arms, going to the very bottom of the canal and then carrying upward and to the tops of the high spoil banks the laden receptacles containing earth and rock. A number of these great machines are building for work along the canal of the sanitary district, at a cost, it is said, of \$40,000 apiece.

HEAVY LOSSES RESULT.

Pierce Fires Raging on Western Prairies and in Timber Lands.

HOT SPRINGS, S. D., April 8.—Sparks from a locomotive on the B. & O. Friday morning set fire to grass near Minnekahta station, 12 miles west of here, and the wind, which had been blowing a hurricane all day, swiftly carried the fire to the timber. The fire has burned over an expanse of country 12 miles in width and is now burning off the timber immediately south of here. The damage will prove the greatest ever done by a fire in this part of the Black Hills, as many settlers have evidently been burned out, besides destroying timber covering an area now 12 miles long and fully as wide.

OMAHA, Neb., April 8.—Reports from many portions of the state indicate prairie fires of considerable magnitude in many counties. A violent gale prevailed on Friday, spreading the flames over a vast area.

Banner, Keith, Dawson, Blaine and adjoining counties are completely devastated by the flames. In Banner county the village of Ashmore is supposed to have been completely destroyed. Word was brought to Harrisburg Friday night by the driver of the stage that that town was directly in the path of the fire at 4 o'clock, and that the entire population of the village was engaged in a battle to save their homes. The stage driver reported having seen several dwelling houses in flames and the settlers fleeing for their lives. Meager details received from Ogallala, Harrisburg, Dunning, Inverton, Kearney, Grand Island, Lexington and Hastings give accounts of great losses to property.

A Burlington bridge at Dunning and another at Hastings on the Elkhorn were destroyed, delaying trains somewhat. At Kearney the fire burned near enough to town to destroy a brewery located just at the edge. At Dunning an old lady named Bartlett was burned so badly she may die. The gale subsided by nightfall, but the fires have raged with scarcely less fury. The region burned over is the chief grazing section of the state.

TORONTO, Kan., April 8.—Much property has been destroyed by prairie fires in Graham and Phillips counties. Only meager particulars can be learned. It is known, however, that a great deal of hay, several head of horses and about fifty head of sheep perished, and that Mrs. Bowen and three children were caught in the flames and so badly burned that they have since died. A strong south wind has been blowing over western Kansas for several days and the dry grass is very heavy and thick. Everything before one of these great fires succumbs to its terrible ravages. Passengers who come in on the Rock Island say that the entire heavens are lighted at night by these fires.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Michigan Farmer Kills His Former Wife and Himself.

BANGOR, Mich., April 8.—Andrew Campbell, a respected farmer, on Friday shot his former wife and himself, both dying instantly. They were divorced about four months ago, but had lived together in a house on their farm about 4 miles west of Bangor until about three weeks ago, when the house burned. After that they lived separately. Their oldest child, a 16-year-old girl, was present when the tragedy was enacted. They leave five children.

TURKEY WARNED.

The Sultan Notified by Secretary Gresham That America Must Be Respected—Reparation Demanded for a Recent Outrage.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The United States has taken vigorous action in regard to outrages on American citizens at Marsovan, in the Turkish dominions, and the violation of the mails of the United States legation. The facts of the case are as follows:

On January 10 last a number of seditious placards were distributed throughout the region of Marsovan and Casarea, in the center of Asia Minor. On account of alleged seditious movements existing among the Armenians the Turkish authorities ascribed the authorship of these placards to the students of Anatolia college, an American educational institution of Marsovan. On the night of February 2 the girls' seminary of this institution was fired and burned to the ground. There was strong circumstantial evidence to show that this was done with the full knowledge, if not by the direct act, of the Turkish officials.

The condition of the Americans in that place became so critical that United States Consul Milo A. Jewett was dispatched thither from Sivas, and the Americans in that district have been under his protection ever since. Dispatches passing between Minister Thompson and Consul Jewett at Marsovan have been repeatedly violated, and formal complaint of this fact has been made by the American minister to the sublime porte.

Demands for redress made to the Turkish authorities were met by counter demands of their side that the alleged seditious movements of the American students should first be investigated and determined upon before any efforts were made to discover the perpetrators of the outrages complained of.

Secretary Gresham has cabled to Minister Thompson at Constantinople a strong expression of the president's views on the outrage, and demanding not only prompt reparation for the burned seminary, but the punishment of all parties found guilty in the matter. Minister Thompson is instructed that no alleged prior acts of students are to affect the rights of this government in the premises. Minister Thompson is charged to give renewed attention to the matter and to dispatch a special messenger if necessary to Consul Jewett and see to the inviolability of the official correspondence. The minister is to act promptly and advise the department by cable. No effort is to be relaxed in securing the legal rights of our citizens in Turkey.

It is understood to be the policy of the United States to make this Marsovan incident a test case in our relations with Turkey. There are at the present time more than 200 American citizens residing in the Turkish empire who have the management of property to the value of over \$2,000,000. Further advice from Mr. Thompson are looked for very shortly.

NOMINATIONS.

Another Batch Sent to the Senate for Confirmation.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The president has sent the following nominations to the senate:

Caleb W. West, of Utah, to be governor of Utah.
Dominick J. Murphy, of Washington, to be first deputy commissioner of pensions.
Ambrose W. Lyman, of Montana, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Montana.
David G. Browne, of Montana, to be collector of customs for the district of Montana and Idaho, in the state of Montana.

The nomination of Caleb W. West, of Utah, to be governor of that territory is a case of recognition of an "ex" for



PENSION COMMISSIONER LOCHREN.

Mr. West was the former governor of that territory under Mr. Cleveland. He made a good official and has long been recognized as one of the leading democrats of the territory.

A HALT CALLED.

The President Directs That No More Fourth-Class Postmasters Be Removed Until They Have Served Full Terms.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The president has directed Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell to make no more removals of fourth-class postmasters until they have served four years. Mr. Maxwell makes this announcement. He says that, while there is no law fixing the term of these offices at four years, the president thinks that a man fit to serve at all should hold the position that length of time. He therefore will make no more removals except for cause until men have served four years.

The announcement by Maxwell is looked upon as the most significant development of this administration so far as relates to offices. There are about 64,000 fourth-class post offices.

FATAL FLAMES.

An Old Lady Burned to Death in a Fire Which Destroyed Property Valued at \$470,000 at Ironston, O.

IRONSTON, O., April 8.—The Yellow Poplar lumber company's plant was burned Friday afternoon. Thirty dwellings were burned, catching from sparks from the burning mill. Twenty-two families are made destitute by the fire, losing all their clothes and household goods. Mrs. Brush, an invalid who was confined to her bed, was burned to death, although efforts were made to save her. The loss is estimated at \$470,000.

GIRLS DO NOT KNOW.

They Sometimes Reject the Most Brilliant and Best of Suitors.

Rejected lovers may find consolation from the knowledge that some of the cleverest and handsomest men have been refused, and that they have nevertheless managed to live on and win fame and fortune, says the Brandon Banner. Shakespeare is credited with considerable knowledge of humanity and its ways, and he describes Romeo, the prince of lovers, as being rejected by the fair Rosalind only just before Juliet fell in love with him.

A certain John Scott once proposed to a Miss Allgood. While smarting from her disdain he happened to enter a village church during divine service and there, for the first time, he saw the pretty Miss Surtees. He wooed her and, as the father would have nothing to say to him, he induced her to elope, and this though three wealthy suitors were already at her feet. John Scott lived to be the earl of Eldon and lord high chancellor and never regretted the day Miss Allgood rejected him.

Byron was refused several times. He proposed to Miss Milbanke, a great heiress, and was rejected, though the lady expressed a wish to correspond with him. He then proposed to another lady and his suit was rejected, too. Nothing daunted, he renewed his proposal to Miss Milbanke, and this time received a very flattering acceptance. They lived together, however, very unhappily.

One of the most persistent suitors who ever proposed and was rejected was the eccentric Cruden, compiler of the concordance to the Bible. Miss Abney, who had inherited a large fortune, was the subject of his attentions. For months and months he pestered her with calls and letters. When she left home he had papers printed, which he distributed in various places of worship, asking the congregation to pray for her safe return, and when she returned home he issued others asking the worshippers to return thanks. Miss Abney never became Mrs. Cruden.

SIAM'S WATER FESTIVAL.

A Great Time with the Grandees and Peasants Alike.

At full moon in November, and again at full moon in December, the three days' show is held, and for some time previously the houses of grandees and peasants, the markets and bazaars, show signs of preparation for the coming event. The humblest style in which the ceremony can be performed is yet pretty enough. The broad, strong leaf of a plantain is bent or folded into the shape of a boat or raft. In the middle of this simple structure a tiny taper is fixed upright. The "katoug," or raft, of which this is the simplest form, is then kept ready in the house until the auspicious moment—predicted by the family priest—has arrived, says the Saturday Review.

Then at this moment, when the water is silvered over by the beams of the broad, rising moon, the taper is lighted and the tiny raft is launched upon the waves. Very slowly at first it makes its way along the edge of the ebbing tide; then, waited gently by the still evening air into the swifter current, it drifts further and further away, until only a bright speck of light distinguishes it from the rippling surface all around. When the night is fine, thousands of these little stars of light may be seen twinkling on the bosom of the Menam, all winding their silent way toward the boundless sea, all bearing silent messages to departed friends who have already gone to the great unknown land.

SOMETIMES.

We look through shaded windows out into a sunny world.

No work of hand or foot can compensate for mistakes made by the tongue.

Housework affords physical culture quite as beneficial as that which costs far more.

An orange spoon seems superfluous, but we need to be told: "There's a time and place for all things."

A picture will raise you almost to heaven; so far, and you must do the rest; the artist has done his share.

Men wonder why they are not howling successes in life when their highest ambitions are to smoke and nurse a mustache.

It is better to have spinach or dandelions with the dinner, if they do cost more than "canned stuff." There's nothing like keeping green. — Good Housekeeping.

ABOVE EVERYTHING ELSE.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery purifies the blood. By this means, it reaches, builds up, and invigorates every part of the system. For every blood-taint and disorder, and for every disease that comes from an inactive liver or impure blood, it is the only remedy so sure and effective that it can be guaranteed.

If it fails to benefit or cure, you have your money back. These diseases are many. They're different in form, but they're like in treatment. Reason on the torpid liver into beautiful action, thoroughly purify and enrich the blood, and there's a positive cure. The "Discovery" does this.

As nothing else can. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness; all Bronchial, Throat, and Lung Affections; every form of Scrofula, even Consumption (or Lung-weakness) in its earlier stages; and the most stubborn Skin and Scalp Diseases, are completely cured by it.

Bile Beans

Positively cure Bilious Attacks, Constipation, Sick-Headache, etc. 25 cents per bottle, at Drug Stores. Write for sample dose, free. J. F. SMITH & CO., New York.

The Argument Used

BY the makers of the second-class baking powders to induce the dealer to push them off on Royal consumers is that they cost less than Royal and afford the dealer much more profit.

But you, madam, are charged the same price for them as for the absolutely pure Royal, which is perfectly combined from the most highly refined and expensive materials. The lower cost of the others is caused by the cheap, impure materials used in them, and the haphazard way in which they are thrown together.

Do you wish to pay the price of the Royal for an inferior baking powder, made from impure goods, of 27 per cent. less strength? If you buy the other powders, insist upon having a corresponding reduction in price.

FARMING IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SHIPMENTS of sheep from Russia to France are being largely increased.

In East Prussia a larger area of land than usual is being cultivated to sugar beets, owing to the low price of grain.

The area sown to cotton in India for the coming crop is 500,000 acres less than a year ago, the principal shortage being in late cotton.

IRELAND is improving the manufacture of its dairy products to such an extent that it is largely superseding Denmark in supplying the English market. — American Agriculturist.

A Pleasure Trip.

Spoiled by sea sickness is a woeful disappointment. This should be guarded against. The preventive is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, whether on the broad Atlantic or some land-locked bay, affords an efficient protection against or remedy for mal de mer to the voyager. Emigrants, tourists, commercial travelers find it a useful companion. It removes dyspepsia, liver, bowel and kidney irregularity, and rheumatism.

When the erinoline comes there will still be plenty of room at the top. But men, unfortunately, cannot walk on the ceiling. — Puck.

The Skill and Knowledge.

Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is called, to be the universal laxative. For sale by all druggists.

A widow is one who has buried her husband; a grass widow is one who has simply mislaid him. — St. Louis Globe.

Like Oil Upon Troubled Waters is Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar upon a cold. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute.

One of the brightest ideas of the century is the electric light. — Glens Falls Republican.

If you will be truly happy keep your blood pure, your liver from growing torpid by using Beecham's Pills. — 25 cents a box.

"Lights Out!"—the ascending cashier. — Puck.



The Lifting of the Mortgage

There is a mortgage on the home; money comes slowly; settlement day grows nearer; let us help you; we can co-operate for mutual benefit; we ask you to do no bell-ringing canvassing; we simply suggest that you suggest to folks you know something they want, can afford to have, yet did not know until you told them. We will tell you all about it if you write us.

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING CO. PHILADELPHIA

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reported hotel extortion, the practically fireproof.

"Great Eastern" at 60th and St. Lawrence Ave., CHICAGO.

The largest in the world, will book guests now on the

European Plan at \$1.50 each, TWO IN A ROOM.

Write for information to COPELAND TOWNSEND (formerly Palmer House) Manager, CHICAGO, ILL.

RISE SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED. With Paste, Kerosene, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn out. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

for all home uses
a carton of Home Nails
all sizes,
a carton of Home Tacks
all sizes
for all home uses

CHICKEN-HATCHING BY STEAM.

VICTOR INCUBATOR
Simple, easy to operate, self-regulating, reliable, fully guaranteed. For full particulars, send for circular. Victor & Co., 1111 Broadway, N.Y.

Garfield Tea
Cures Constipation
Overcome results of bad eating. Cures Headache, Nervous Depression, Stomach Trouble, Biliousness, etc. Sample free. Garfield Tea Co., 218 W. 42nd St., N.Y.

ABSOLUTELY CURES
SPECIFIC KIDNEY AND BLADDER DISEASES
NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, GRAVEL, CALCULI, ETC.
Dr. J. C. FOSTER, 1111 Broadway, N.Y.

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HAS 35,000 CIRCULATION.
It comes to you in the best of the Northwest. Sample FREE. Each day, 16 pages, containing complete news.

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Lose weight, get trim, and keep it that way. Dr. J. C. FOSTER, 1111 Broadway, N.Y.

FREE HOMES
For all in Chicago. Large, modern, new, with land. Low rent and full privileges for getting a farm and town lots free. Send for 16-page circular. Dr. J. C. FOSTER, 1111 Broadway, N.Y.

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WE MANUFACTURE DRILL WELLS BEST MACHINERY
and tools in the world. Reliable work assured. Catalogue free. LORAIN & WYMAN, 1111 Broadway, N.Y.

MUST HAVE
Agents at ONCE. Sample Catalogue free. Send for 16-page circular. Dr. J. C. FOSTER, 1111 Broadway, N.Y.

OPIMUM
Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Dr. J. C. FOSTER, 1111 Broadway, N.Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
Consumptives and people who have weak lungs or asthma, should use PISO'S Cure for Consumption. It has cured thousands. It has not injured one. It is not habit forming. It is the best cough syrup. Sold everywhere. 25c.

A. N. K.—G. 1443.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

WORTH READING.

MT. STERLING, KY., Feb. 13, 1889.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O.

Gentlemen:—I desire to make a brief statement for the benefit of the suffering. I had been afflicted with catarrh of the head, throat and nose, and perhaps the bladder for fully twenty-five years. Having tried other remedies without success, I was led by an advertisement in the Sentinel-Democrat to try Hall's Catarrh Cure. I have just finished my fourth bottle, and I believe I am right when I say I am thoroughly restored. I don't believe there is a trace of the disease left. Respectfully,

WM. BRIDGES, Merchant Tailor.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. 75 cents.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS. SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

THE NORTHWESTERN Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.

Is now ready to receive and treat patients.

The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.

It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.

The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or address

DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhineland, Wis.

The Price Tells.
The Quality Tells.

J. B. SCHELL, Merchant Tailor!

Brown Street, Rhineland.

A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths
always on hand. If you want a first-class
perfect-fitting suit call on me.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,

Lumbermen's Clothing

In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.

RHINELANDER, WIS.

MARTIN & CO.,

The Popular Cash Grocers

Headquarters for
Choice Family Groceries

A Car of the Finest Flour in the city, just in.

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder,
BROWN STREET,

Rhineland, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT,

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

TAKING DESPERATE CHANCES.

The Sort of Risk People Run Every Day Without Getting Scared.

Why don't more people die of pneumonia, quick consumption and other lung troubles?

That is what I think every night in upper Broadway. There you'll see a score or two of men coming out of superheated theaters between the acts to stand in unprotected full dress around the cold and drafty lobbies or out on the sidewalk for a chat or a smoke. You'll see them at the Madison Square garden—square acres of white shirt-front—sitting for hours in an atmosphere suggestive of overcoats. They pour out of clubhouses and hot restaurants at all times of the night, often in a dripping perspiration from exercise and with careless or no provision against the evils of a sudden change of temperature. You can meet them on Broadway with topcoats thrown wide open and the chest exposed from necktie to waistband.

Yet it is only now and then that we know of a man who was out around town in apparently good health the day before yesterday who is a corpse today.

There are more than a thousand men taking such desperate risks every night during the fashionable season in New York.

If you were to tell one of these that he was running a greater risk of sudden death than if he were going into the heat of an ordinary battle, he would probably laugh at you. Yet it would be the solemn truth.

If he were a soldier going into action it would be with blanched face and trembling knees and silent prayer, whereas it is now with careless mien and flippant tongue and spirited devilry that he dares the awful specter of death.

If he were confined to his room with a mortal disease he would be surrounded by his sorrowing family and anxious friends, and his will would have been made and duly witnessed. But being blessed with reasonable health and manly strength and the sublime confidence of ignorance, he plunges into the danger without a thought on his part or a qualm of conscience on the part.

Lungs are not made of chilled steel. Yet it is wonderful what they are daily and nightly subjected to, and how much they will stand—sometimes. You may often feel that they really are practically indestructible, they are put to such severe tests and with a little concern.

Pondering upon this, the faces of scores of personal friends and acquaintances who fell in the prime of manhood—men of stalwart frame and super-muscular energy—rise before us in memory, while the way is strewn with physical wrecks of the mortally wounded victims of fashion.—New York Herald.

A Waterloo Veteran.

On Sept. 27, 1892, General Karl Friedrich Muller, of the Hanoverian army, died at Hanover in his ninety-seventh year. The deceased general was present on the 16th, 17th and 18th of October, 1813, at the famous "Battle of the Nations," an engagement that cost Napoleon 73,000 men, 300 cannon and 1,000 standards.

Karl Friedrich Muller was present at Quatre Bras on the 16th and at Waterloo on the 18th of June, 1815. After the victory he marched with his battery of artillery to Paris and remained in the French capital during the whole period of occupation by the allied armies. Karl Muller, who began his military career at fifteen, was never wounded and rose to the rank of a general in the Hanoverian service.

He retired on a pension not long before the overthrow of his sovereign, with whose misfortunes he sympathized, and to whose cause he remained strongly attached. On Sept. 30, in presence of a vast concourse of people, this distinguished man was buried with full military honors, and the identical colors carried by the brave Hanoverians at Waterloo were unfurled around his grave.—Notes and Queries.

Danger in Furnace Registers.

"I can tell you of one danger that is generally overlooked," said a friend, "and that is in letting inflammatory substances fall through the register. The other day I had a case of china unpacked in the dining room. The box was filled with 'excelsior' packing, and after the dishes had been taken out I told the maid to clear up the litter on the floor. A little later I came into the room and smelled a strong odor of burning. It was a very cold day, and there was a hot fire in the furnace, and as the smell seemed to come from the register I lifted it entirely out and stuck a bent poker as far down the pipe as I could reach. With a lot of dust and rubbish I brought up a quantity of excelsior shavings which were distinctly scorched by the heat. It was the first time that I had ever thought of the danger of 'sweepings' connected with the open registers."—New York Tribune.

A London Idea.

In certain London restaurants each customer is allowed to make his (or her) own tea. The waitress lights the gas burner, which is affixed to each table and sets thereon a silver kettle. Then she presents to the taker a silver caddy divided into compartments and offering a choice of Scotch, Ceylon or green tea. Any one who is compelled to drink the lukewarm stuff called tea at restaurants will appreciate the new idea.—London Letter.

A Man of Many Names.

There are almost as many ways of spelling the name of Columbus as there are ways of arranging the distinguished discoverer's whiskers. On the French medal he is called Christophorus Colomb; on the Italian he is Christopher Colombo. The new Milanese medal calls him Cristoforo Colombo, while our own medal has him plain Christopher Columbus. As for Christopher himself, he spelled his name Colon.—Boston Herald.

A Railroad Pace That Never Comes.

An old neighbor of the Goulds at Roxbury, Delaware county, told a story about the millionaire's visit to his old home in the midst of one of his busiest financial seasons.

"Jay and I were always good friends," said the old man, "which is more'n I can say for him and most of the other folks here. You see, old John Gould married my sister for his second wife, and there was always more or less of a family feeling between the Goulds and us. Says I to Jay: 'Why don't you come and see us once in awhile? You're always going to get the best we have, you know.' Jay said 'nuthin' 'bout bein' always bayin' season with him and couldn't spare the time. There wasn't anythin' he'd like as much as to visit up here, for he liked the old folks, he said. He asked me how I'd like to go down to York. I said farming was not so good as it was and money was mighty scarce. He said that was all right, an' then he fumbled around his pockets for something, but it was not there. He explained that he thought he had his book with him, so that he could give me a pass for myself and my wife down to York, but he must have forgotten it and left it at home. He said he'd send the pass to me; but if he sent it some other one must have got it, for I never did. I was a-speakin' 'bout it afterward down at the hotel, and the boys said it was most likely Jay Gould never sent it. One thing anyhow I'm certain of—that is, if he had that air book with him that time we met he'd a writ out that air pass."—New York World.

Getting the Most Out of the Horse.

The art of getting the most out of horse flesh on the line of march is one which needs study and practice to every whit the same extent as do race riding or the haute école, and therefore feats of endurance should form part of an officer's education as well as those upon the tan or between the flags.

To cover many miles with success a man must, first of all, study his own condition, and while he makes his charger fit must not forget to render himself so too. He should carefully watch how his horse takes its food, and vary the amount of it, the time of feeding and the nature of forage, so as to insure that the animal derives the maximum amount of benefit from the nourishment it takes.

Then he should endeavor by experiment to discover the pace which suits its conformation best and the most judicious manner of varying it, so as to afford relief to the muscles and yet get over the ground.

The particular pace that best suits the animal having been arrived at, it should be trained to go at that pace evenly and methodically and with the regularity of a machine. And care should be taken never to stretch the bow to the utmost, or the subsequent reaction will more than counterbalance the present gain.—London Saturday Review.

Scavengers of Conversation.

"Deliver me from what some author has called the 'scavengers of daily conversation,' who gather up the literary refuse on every side to offend the intellectual nostrils of the thoughtful." And Colonel Marcus Bauermann stretched himself in his chair and proceeded to explain. "A dude with a thimbleful of brains won a basket of champagne from me on the bet that q-u-i-r-e meant a band of singers—which it does, though c-h-o-i-r is another way of spelling it—and ten minutes afterward a street car conductor used the word 'transpire' for 'perspire' and won a box of cigars from me on that."

"The latest is the case of a drummer for a Boston shoe house, who is sixty years old if he is a day, and whose gray hairs ought to indicate some faint gleams of intelligence, and yet who soberly asked me the pronunciation and meaning of the word 'bac-kac-he,' and when I told him I did not know coolly said it was pronounced 'backache,' and meant a pain in the back. Of course such people are afflicted with paresis, but oughtn't they to be restrained in some way?"—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

"Three" in Mythology.

In mythology we find the three (3) occupying even a more honorable place than the so-called "mythical No. 7." There were the Three Graces, Cerebus with his three heads, Neptune holding his three tined fork, to say nothing of the Nine Muses, which are made up of three threes, and the third wave, which was thought to bring death and destruction to everything in its path. In nature we have morning, noon and night; fish, flesh and fowl. Hundreds of trees, vines and grasses have their leaves and blades set in groups of three.—St. Louis Republic.

Odd Looking Postage Stamps.

The postage stamps of China are queer looking specimens with their wriggling, crawling dragons stamped upon them. The Turkish stamps are quite pretty and are nearly all adorned by the crescent and star. The stamps of Paraguay present a fine appearance, the main design being a lion supporting a pole which is surmounted by a liberty cap. The stamps of England have undergone fewer changes than any other country and have suffered no change whatever in the main design, the portrait of the queen.—Ohio State Journal.

Quite a Relief.

Husband—What do you do when you hit your thumb with a hammer? You can't swear.

Wife—No, but I can think with all my might and main what a perfectly horrid, mean, inconsiderate, selfish brute you are not to drive the nails yourself.—New York Weekly.

Feminine Contrivances.

Old Rooster—What have you stopped laying for?

Old Hen—It's too cold.

Old Rooster—Huh! Just like you females. Quick as it gets cool enough for me to crow without getting into a perspiration you quit laying.—Good News.

FURNITURE,
CARPETS,
DRAPERIES,
BEDDING,
CROCKERY,
STOVES and
RANGES.

Our Minds are Moulded by our experience from childhood to maturity; the examples that have been set us; the food that we have eaten; the trials that we have endured; the books we have read; the interchanges of thought, we have had with our fellow creatures; one and all have their influence in developing our mental life.

If you are in the habit of paying high prices for poor furniture; if you have been neglecting to keep your home decorated; if you neglect buying until the last moment, and then be compelled to buy the first place you step into looking without around; if you get negligent in these things; what kind of an example are you setting before your children.

There are not many more days before house cleaning time will be with us. Why not get your new Carpets, Furniture, Draperies, Bedding, Crockery, Stoves and Ranges now—have them ready. We offer you the largest line and the lowest prices.

We send a Catalogue of
Baby Carriages.

We send a Catalogue of
Refrigerators.

We allow freight to any
point within 150 miles of
Milwaukee.

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LAPPEN & Co.

317 to 327 Grand Ave.,
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The Rocker Washer
has proved the most satisfactory
of any machine for washing
clothes. It is constructed
of such material that it will
last for years. It is made
in such a way that it can
be used for washing clothes
or for washing dishes. It is
the best machine for washing
clothes. It is made in
Milwaukee, Wis.
ROCKER WASHER CO.
Largest Manufacturers in the World.

J. Weisen's Provision Depot!

Is always stocked with the finest goods. The
best butter, eggs, and everything needed
in a household. Prices
at 10% below the market.
317 to 327 Grand Ave.

Don't Forget the Place

FIRST NATIONAL
Bank of Rhineland.

Rhineland, Wis. Wisconsin
DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Best Protection for Funds.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE.

The Best of Carriages and Horses on
hand day or night. Careful drivers
urnished when desired. Moderate
Charges. Give us a call.

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Wm. SHUMANN.

—Proprietor of—

Union Market.

Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at
Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of

SHUMANN'S FAMOUS SAUSAGES.

The Best in the City. Try It.

Mason St., Rhineland.



My Dear when I send you
up town to buy groceries I
want you to go where I tell
you. The 40c tea you get at
Jewell's is as good as this you
paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge
dairy butter in ten pound fir-
kins.

Butter is down and quality
is better.
Call and see me if in need
of any.

Have you ever used Duluth
'Imperial' flour? Guaranteed
to give satisfaction where all
others fail.

Try it. Car just in.

W. S. JEWELL.

ED. ROGERS, Horseshoer!

Will attend to all work entrusted
to me in a satisfactory
manner.

I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.

Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

SLIMMER'S

NEW

Clothing House.

IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING

With Gent's Furnishing Goods

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,

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My Stock is Complete and my Prices
Reasonable. Your Patronage
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An expert upholster and funeral direc-
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Call before purchasing.

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